密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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FUTURE OF THE FOREIGNER IN CHINA

A short time ago a letter from a young European appeared in a Shanghai paper on the subject of the future of the foreigner in China. The tone betrayed a combination of bewilderment and irritation at the state of affairs in this country, and the question was propounded as to whether it is wise for young men to come to China for entrance into business and whether the future of the foreigner in the East in likely to be such as to encourage young men to stay out who are already here. The young man who wrote for information and possibly to air his grievance against things as they now are was apparently turning over in his mind the proposition of returning to his native country or of going to some other country more favored than Cathay—a country where his talents and his time might be used to better advantage than he fears they will be in the China of the future.

ALONG with this letter have appeared several others of late touching on the topic of what some people are pleased to call Anti-Foreignism. Says one Old China Hand who signs himself Pro-Chinese: "I have been all through the various phases of Foreign-Chinese relations for nearly forty years and my experience is that there is a more bitter and wide-spread feeling of anti-foreignism prevalent to-day than at any previous time. There are evidences on all hands and upon comparing notes with the old hands in various parts in China I find their experiences agree with my own.

"Phyiologically it is inexplicable. Foreigners are doing nothing but good works for China and the Chinese, are remitting the Boxer Indemnity which they do not deserve: have given vast sums to relieve suffering: are meeting the Chinese in every way possible and paying the utmost attention to native susceptibilities.

"One can only conclude the Chinese are in some respects like children who have not yet grown up and are also only partially civilized. They understand force and are most humbly amenable to it but kindly and generous treatment is interpreted as a sign of weakness on the part of foreigners.

"One can only appeal to the more intelligent amongst our Chinese friends to exert what influence they possess in the interests of their own country to moderate these evil passions at work. It is impossible to say what form the present madness may take but the Chinese agitators should clearly understand that if the movement is pressed too far they will be the ones that will suffer the most. Foreigners have been most patient and long-suffering but there are limits to their patience. I speak as one who has always tried to meet the Chinese in every way and to show them the friendliness I have always felt for them: it is the act of a friend to utter this warning."

DIRECTLY in contrast to this and in fact written in answer to it is an equally thoughtful letter which reads in part as follows: "The term

'Anti-foreignism' naturally suggests its opposite, 'Foreignism.' The latter has been the order of the day; and the former now sets in as a reaction. By 'Foreignism' is meant the attitude to worship all Foreigners, to accept their words blindly; by 'Anti-foreignism' is meant the negation of 'Foreignism,' attempt being made at self-reliance and freedom from foreign influence. The prevalent feeling in China has been that foreigners as such are superior to the Chinese; it is this feeling which sets China to be a pupil of the West. The result of the movement is material improvement, but spiritual degeneration. Man in China begins to lose his self-respect, becomes a mere imitator and no more. To remedy the evils of 'foreignism' now sets in the opposing movement; man begins to feel that, after all, all men are equal, that foreigners too have their imperfections, and that we need not feel humiliated before them. This is what I understand by 'Anti-foreignism' movement, one standing for equality and freedom and in its true form, it is spiritual and disinterested and does not deserve to be called 'partially civilized' or such like expressions.

> "'Anti-foreignism' has nothing in it which will endanger foreign interests in China. Its main attack is levelled against those of our own brethren who have so lost their self-respect as to acknowledge foreigners their master in everything. If it attacks foreigners at all, it merely attacks those foreigners who have the impudence to assume a superior air and to look down upon all Chinese. As foreigners help us, we honor them; as foreigners love us, we love them in return; but as foreigners despise us, we hate them. Time there has been when foreigners, taking advantage of our ignorance, trampled our rights under foot; but let by-gones be by-gones. It is hoped that, from now on, our foreign friends will cease to treat China as a 'partially civilized' nation, or to feel themselves in any way superior to the Chinese. Then and only then the East and the West can live harmoniously together and co-operate toward the progress of common humanity."

THE points of view set forth in these epistles are in one sense as opposite as the poles, and yet in another are not especially divergent; without much concession on either side we believe it would be possible for the two writers to meet together in amicable and constructive converse for both are willing to face an issue frankly in pursuit of the truth, and both are friends of China. Ultimately the argument gets down to the old lack of understanding between races and peoples which is so largely subjective instead of objective. We all have a humanly erroneous tendency to see a thing as we *think* it is instead of seeing it as it *really* is. In such arguments one cannot help being reminded of the table dispute as to the color of the coffee tin: "It's white," said one—"Yellow," the other replied. On viewing the tin itself instead of relying on an impression it was found that it was white on one side and yellow on the other!

THE question of anti-foreignism is obviously closely connected with that of the future of the foreigner in China. The development or trend of the one directly affects the other. The young business man who asks querulously whether he had not better move to some country where he can be appreciated is clearly a "griffin" or new-comer. One could tell that by the tone of his letter had he not at the outset admitted the fact. The one who has been long in China may criticise and grumble and—if lacking in taste or in humor—even threaten, but he does not raise the question of appreciation of talent or fear for the future of international business relations with China. He has probably consulted from time to time the files of such sources of information as the *Journals* of the Royal Asiatic Society, the *Chinese Repository*, or the *China Review* and has found that a hundred years ago, and twenty-five years ago and ten years ago affairs in China were "fast moving to a crisis"; everyone was saying that "things could not go on much longer at that rate—something was bound to happen"—and, of course, something *did* happen, as it happens in all countries from time to time. Only it is not always what we expect. Had it been possible to interrupt permanently relations between China and foreign nations this would have been accomplished in times past, especially during the course of the nineteenth century. The whole trend of history in the modern age has been by one revolution after another to make the earth smaller and draw people closer together. The commercial revolution in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the mechanical and industrial revolutions in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have brought men, nations, and races together as never before, and have at the same time brought about a set of conditions which render it forever impossible to return to the old, or provincial, relation between nations. The pains felt in China now are growing pains, not the pains of age. Rudyard Kipling whose knowledge of the Orient has been both praised and blamed was not without experience and native sagacity when he wrote of the unwise Westerner who tried to hustle the East.

AS one meditates on the thoughts presented in the letters quoted on anti-foreignism, he cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that the question of *equality* lies close to, if not actually at the root of the matter. The foreigner accuses the Chinese of being "like children who have not yet grown up", and grandly concludes that they are but "partially civilized". Now this is unfortunate, and we doubt much whether he ordinarily holds to this viewpoint; rather is it likely that the headlines of the local papers or the sound of cannon on the outskirts of Shanghai had strained his nerves and over-stimulated him to irritation which has long ere this passed away. Naturally, however, the Chinese gentleman reacts to such gentle stimuli and retorts, not without a touch of asperity to be sure, that "foreigners too have their imperfections. . . we need not feel humiliated before them. . . . As foreigners love us, we love them in return; but as foreigners despise us, we hate them."

HOW unfortunate it is that not all of us can study such questions as the ones discussed here in an impartial and analytical manner. History is helpful at such times for although history may not repeat itself it does at least offer precedents worthy of reflection. More than a century and a quarter has passed since Lord Macartney headed the first embassy from the King of England to the Emperor of China and received Mandates from Chien Lung to George III in which occur the following passages: "You, O King, live beyond the confines of many seas, nevertheless, impelled by your humble desire to partake benefits of our civilization, you have despatched a mission respectfully bearing your memorial. . . . the earnest terms in which it is couched reveal a respectful humility on your part which is highly praiseworthy . . . Swaying the wide world, I have but one aim in view, namely to maintain a perfect governance and to fulfill the duties of the State. . . . If, after the receipt of this explicit de-

cree, you lightly give ear to the representations of your subordinates and allow your barbarian merchants to proceed to Chekiang and Tientsin. . . your barbarian merchants will have had a long journey for nothing. Do not say that you were not warned in due time! Tremblingly obey and show no negligence!" A special mandate! Perhaps these admonitions were slightly galling to the English, but now we merely smile at the exuberance of Chien Lung's condescending generosity. Throughout a good part of the last century foreigners were referred to contemptuously as Barbarians and Foreign Devils. The struggles between China and foreign governments and nationals during the nineteenth century were in the last analysis over the question of equality which was demanded by the foreigners under the leadership of the English. The treatment meted out to Lord Napier, the "battle of the Chairs," the demand that the Kotow be performed before the emperor by foreign ambassadors, the oft-repeated refusals to grant imperial audiences to foreign representatives including those of Japan, the attempt to place the title of the Chinese ruler higher than that of a foreign ruler even in a treaty guaranteeing equality—all these show how the winds of inequality blew in China for some scores of years.

UNHAPPILY, however, pride of race and power was not unilateral on the part of the Chinese and Manchus. For hundreds of years after intercourse began between the East and the West the question of equality caused little or no embarrassment. The ancient rule, except when one king warred to war upon another, seems to have been that each ruler in his own sphere was supreme. Certainly as late as the period of Mongol rule in China during which Marco Polo visited this country the assumption of superiority by the Oriental did not trouble the European, nor did the European at this time assume or assert superiority on his side. Supremacy in the East brought assumption of superiority on the part of the rulers of China, while conquest of Oriental peoples and the surpassing of them in certain branches of civilization led the Europeans at a comparatively late date to assert equality and shortly after to assume superiority. Racial and national and religious pride, and consequent assumption of superiority, have been productive of incalculable evil in the relations of East and West as well as in the East and West separately. Modern students of anthropology do not believe in the absolute superiority of any race or people. There are undoubtedly human groups who are more advanced than others along certain lines, but people who are advanced in one way are less advanced in others, and the so-called "inferior" or "backward peoples" have their innings. Stevenson's famous couplet, "There is so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us, that it hardly behooves any of us to talk about the rest of us", would certainly seem to apply in the discussion of racial or national superiority. For many centuries China contributed to the western Asiatic and European nations and received contributions in return. The present is not the first age in which China has learned from the West, and in *this* age no well-informed person would assert that China has ceased to contribute to the culture of the Western world: China and the West give and receive, and the exchange is of mutual benefit.

Kipling's point of view as presented in his poem *The Stranger* is:

"The Stranger within my gate,
He may be true or kind,
But he does not talk my talk
I cannot feel his mind.
I see the face and the eyes and the mouth,
But not the soul behind.
"The men of my own stock,
They may do ill or well,
But they tell the lies I am wonted to,
They are used to the lies I tell.
We do not need interpreters
When we go to buy and sell.

Must this always hold? We cannot believe it; it may never be possible for whole nations and peoples and races fully to know each other and become acquainted with each others' good qualities—and evil ones. But there is already too much of understanding and good fellowship between thousands of individual Orientals and Occidentals for us to despair of friendly international relations on a still greater scale than has yet been developed. It is possible for Chinese and Japanese and English and Americans to meet on a common ground and contribute each to the other without the feeling that inferiority and superiority are involved. We do not believe on the whole that foreigners or their interests are seriously endangered in China despite the confusion which all must acknowledge reigns at present. The seeds of nationalism which hundreds of foreigners have been sowing broadcast throughout most of China during the past century are begining to spring up and bear fruit, and this is as it should be. But young men may continue to come from the West and spend their lives in China to good effect. Confused conditions are but the accompaniment of fundamental changes and a strong spirit of nationalism will it may be hoped prelude a period of national peace. East and West are mutually interdependent; they have been so for centuries and must for ages continue so to be.

GENERAL FENG'S COUP AND WHAT IT HAS PRODUCED

"HERE we are where are we" well expresses one's bewilderment at the astonishing revelations appearing hourly in China's political kaleidoscope. This has been true since the latter part of August when civil war first reared its head, but events of the past week following Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang's *coup d'etat* at Peking on the night of October 22-23 quite eclipse all that have gone before. The changes are too sudden and too many and too pregnant of sweeping possibilities to permit the rapid formation of sound judgments regarding them, and again reports of events are too fragmentary and unreliable for a clear view of the situation, much less of the motives behind the scenes. Disagreement (we hesitate to use the word *treachery*) among the men at the fore is so widespread and so contagious that there is no saying where it may end and what pinnacles of power today are to crumble at the base and fall tomorrow. Probably the situation has never been so complex since the dawn of the Republic, and surely there has never been such power for destruction as exists in the various military camps of China at present. That is the most unfortunate part but there seems no remedy now. Peace and unity seem farther removed than ever, still there is no telling what collapses tomorrow may make exhaustion so complete that China will enjoy an unexpected respite.

Former premier Tong Shao-yi says the Kiangsu-Chekiang fighting caused destruction which will take years to repair. What then must be the damage in North China where two or three times the unmber of men and machinery of war are at work?

O. P. Williams in the New York American.

FENG'S *COUP* was not entirely unheralded. Since Peking declared war, it has been rumored that the Christian General was opposed to fighting. However, when Wu Pei-fu ordered him and his men to Jehol from Peking, Feng went. Wu stayed in Peking, evidently suspicious of a *coup*, until the situation became so threatening at Shanhaikwan that his presence was necessary there to stem the adverse tide against his forces. Undoubtedly, Wu would have preferred to remain at Peking and he advised retreating from Shanhaikwan in the direction of the capital, but Tsao Kun is reported to have urged a determined stand at Shanhaikwan, fearing that the morale of the Peking forces would collapse in the face of a retreat. The battle raged at Shanhaikwan without either side gaining any apparent advantage, and then came reports that Feng and his troops were returning from Jehol to Peking. They reached the suburbs of Peking on the evening of October 22, and Tsao Kun called a hurried meeting of the Cabinet at which no decision had been reached when Feng's soldiers entered the city and surrounded the president's palace. Communications were cut, Feng assumed authority over all official departments and public utilities, and arrested Finance Minister Wang Keh-ming and the president's accountant-general, Li Yen-ching. The President became virtually a prisoner, but other government officials were ordered to proceed with their duties so that government machinery might not be disrupted. The *coup* had been well planned for immediately General Wang Kuai-ching of the 3rd Chihli army; General Mei Cheng-piao, pacification commissioner of Linsi, Jehol; General Hu Shing-i of the 1st Shensi brigade; General Wang Chen-ping; and General Sun Yueh of the 15th bridgade came to the support of Feng. Younger Chinese in Peking were also alleged to be in the plot, including such as Dr. C. T. Wang and Minister of Education Huang Fu. General Chang Tso-lin of Mukden and Tuan Chi-jui the old Anfu leader had been consulted and given

their approval. So, without bloodshed, on the night of October 22-23, a new regime was established in Peking with the purpose of stopping all fighting and calling a conference of civil and military representatives from all over China to decide on a plan for restoring order.

UNDER DURESS, President Tsao Kun on the evening of October 24 issued the following mandate: "During recent years there has been much disturbance in the country and internal warfare has continued. Since my assumption of office, I deemed it my duty to encourage peace and more than once I announced this to the people. The recent expedition against the Northeast was a thing I was obliged to do but I never for one moment abandoned my original purpose of preserving peace. The war has now lasted for more than a month and the struggle has not yet been brought to an end. Now I order fighting to cease from the day this order is issued and both parties (Fengtien and Chihli) to return to their original stations for further orders from the central government which is carefully considering the position. If this order is ignored by any one, they will be compelled by force to desist. The posts of commander-in-chief and vice-commander of the expeditionary force are abolished. Generals Wang Chen-pin and Peng Shou-hsin are ordered to take the whole responsibility for the troops at Shanhaikwan. Marshal Wu Pei-fu is dismissed from his posts of Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan and Commander of the Third Division, and is appointed Tupan of Land Development of Kokonor." (Kokonor is the area to the northwest of Szechuen province on the border of Tibet.) Tsao Kun's resignation from the presidency is reported likely at any moment, and it is believed that no harm will come to him if he does as instructed by the party in power and makes no attempt to upset the *coup*.

WU PEI-FU, however, is in a different position. Immediately following the *coup* rumor had Wu fleeing in several directions; but from Tientsin he vigorously announced on October 27 that he would take the defensive against Chang Tso-lin and personally lead soldiers to retake Peking and eliminate Feng Yu-hsiang. Wu claims 100,000 soldiers on the front against Chang, whom he will place under Generals Feng Shou-hsin and Chang Fu-lai, and forces to be disposed against Peking are reported on the way North from Shantung, Kiangsu and Hupeh provinces. Feng is reported to be in command of about 60,000 soldiers so that the fight for Peking will be no minature battle.

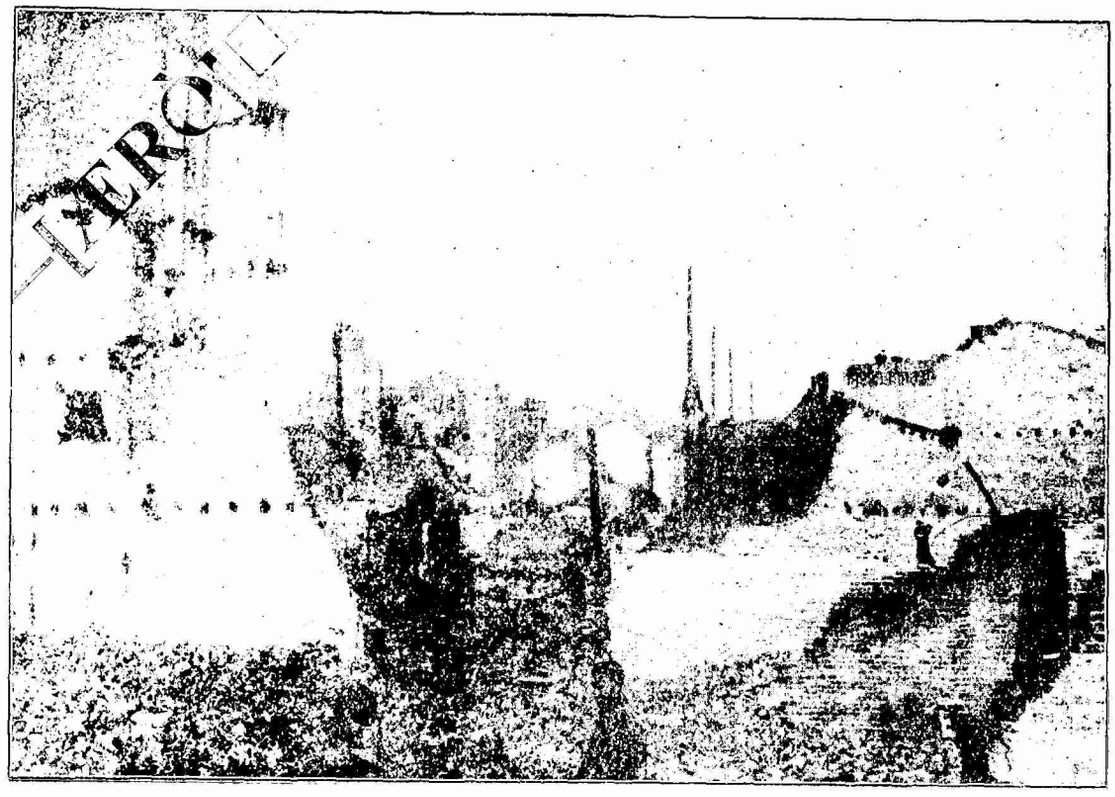
Red Sun over Canton

BY HIN WONG

CANTON has been horribly red the last few days since October 15 when a Red Army of 40,000 terrorists redwashed 35 wards and streets in the Western Suburb with the blood of aged and young who were too weak to endure the rage of a Red Sun which pierced through them in the form of daggers and bayonets and kerosene oil, the power of which has left a monument of hundreds of blackened walls standing over debris, once the glory of 1600 homes and shops worth more than $25,000,000 but now a grave of 6,000 innocent men, women, and children who perished when Dr. Sun Yat-sen destroyed a good part of the city by fire when failing to overcome all the Canton Merchants Volunteers opposing tyranny and misrule.

Since the last return of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to power in Canton in the spring of 1923, he has been importing to support his ambition to become the President of China several hundred thousand politicians and mercenaries. To support them, exorbitant taxes had to be created; public lands and buildings, sold; private property, confiscated; and many men and women pressed into involuntary servitude. Of course, the Cantonese first petitioned, then protested by strikes and suspension of trade, and finally resisted by force some of these maladministrations and unbearable taxes. But Dr. Sun, instead of listening to public protests and removing some of the grievances, looked upon all those differing with him in policy and political ideas as enemies and sought to remove them by enlarging his Red Army with advice and subsidy from Soviet representatives in order that he might end all opposiiton from the people.

The Canton Merchants Volunteers, a legal organization with military training for local self-defense against lawless elements, naturally was called upon by the people to check further outlawry. Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his Kuomintang Political Party, while themselves daily preaching democracy and party government, would not sanction having any other party but their own, and they had been suspicious of the people's movement for self-government and defense for some time. When the Merchants Volunteers in Canton applied to the Canton government for a permit to import arms last August, Dr. Sun and his party got excited and they, instead of denying the application and thus preventing the arrival of any arms, first issued the permit and, upon the coming into port of the arms, seized them and disregarded the permit. The Volunteers protested against the action and the Kuomintang regime under Sun Yat-sen which assured the owners of the arms that they would be given back all arms upon their contribution of $500,000 towards Dr. Sun's war fund and then divided the arms among Dr. Sun's



Ruins from the "Red" conflagration in Canton

"Red" in charge of machine-gun at Canton

favorite following. Upon further pressure from the Volunteers, Dr. Sun finally agreed to hand back about 4,000 of the 10,000 pieces of arms and 110,000 of the 34,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The Volunteers were glad on October 10, just two months after the arrival of the arms, to get what was given back but, on examination after the receipt of this small part of a big consignment, it was found that they were but substitutes, discarded and damaged articles gathered from the mercenary units. The Volunteer organization, thus cheated, again protested. This angered Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and he on October 14 decreed the disarming of the Volunteers and the occupying of their barracks. Upon the refusal of the latter to be disarmed, the massacre of the Canton citizens followed. For the time being the Volunteers have been driven from their homes and the Red flag of the Kuomintang Party is now supreme in Canton.

The destruction of Canton City and the massacre of Canton citizens by Reds under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on October 15, as far as figures go, gathered from various sources, were responsible for deaths among aged persons, mostly women, and children, numbering 4,300 to 6,400; whole or part ruining by fire of 1,600 to 2,200 shops or offices; and damage to business and property amounting to no less than $25,000,000. Exact figures in all these will never be known, and the number of homes sacked, persons more or less wounded by stray bullets or burning buildings or resisting looting, and women outraged, while large, may not be such as given in some vernacular press reports. It appeared that only about 584 Reds were shot and 200 seriously and 700 slightly wounded, while some 600 Merchants Volunteers were, on October 17, unaccounted for. Among these, some 50 were given up as dead, 100 wounded, and 150 as having been perhaps taken prisoners by the many Red commanders. The number of streets partially or wholly destroyed was 34 when last figured.

The attacking Reds were directed by Wu Te-chen, adjutant-general to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who actually commanded the general shooting affray at the Menchants Volunteers who defended their city at several strategic points; by Li Fook-lum, who encouraged the massacre of the civilians and the general rape and lootings; and by-Governor Liao Chung-aoi, the foremost Chinese Bolshevist in South China, who led the 40 squads formed among the unemployed coolies to commit the incendiarism from the several barber shops which had done so effective a service in the destruction of the most prosperous business section of Canton, including the Ta-tung, Tang-lung, and the Sup-sam-hong Streets, the Wall Street section of Canton, the home of the "capitalistic" interests, according to Red phraseology.

Canton, October 20, 1924.

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Colonising in Manchuria

BY MAJOR MORGAN PALMER

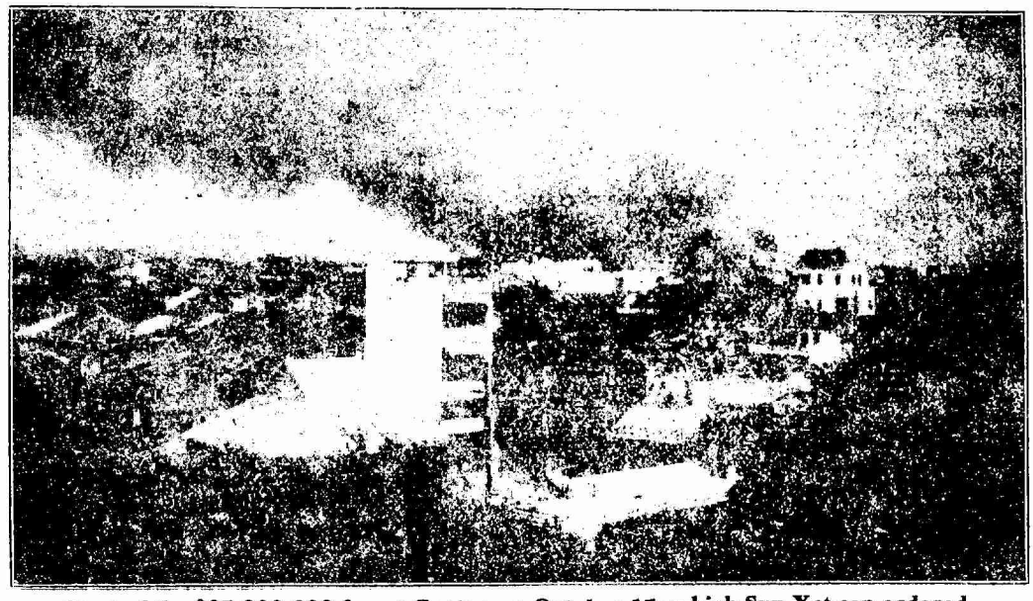
THE Three Eastern Provinces, as the Chinese call Manchuria, were for two centuries and more kept practically closed to colonisation from within the Wall, as the Eighteen Provinces of China Proper are there described. The Manchu Dynasty kept this vast territory, larger than France and Germany combined, as their ancestral domain, but as time went on great tracts of this vaguely defined region were cut away and added to Russia's Far Eastern possessions.

Toward the close of the Imperial regime and in these few years of the Republic, the importance of Manchuria in world politics and as a very productive outlet for the surplus population of the nearby provinces of Chihli and Shantung, became apparent to all. Several official attempts were made, on a small scale to establish colonies of immigrants from overpopulated districts farther south, but were as disappointing and unsuccessful as official colonisation has usually proved; even the early colonisation experiments in Virginia met with very great difficulties, and in this rigorous northern climate, with poor transportation facilities and incomplete arrangements for carrying the immigrants through to the first harvest, the odds were very much against success. The experiences of Professor Baillie and his famine refugees, with bandits and soldiers, together with the intractable and unappreciative disposition of the colonists themselves, led to no more happy results on the fine tract of land in Kirin Province which was officially set aside for his experiment.

It may not be surprising then, that the colonisation project started ten years ago by a group of Americans, with the varied objects of relieving a few of the sufferers in the then recent famines, of helping to develop the rich regions of north Manchuria and of demonstrating the value of modern agricultural machinery in opening the great prairies where workmen and work animals were few and difficult to maintain has also not attained marked success.

Start of Development Company

The venture was started through the efforts of Mr. L. S. Palen, late of the Chinese Customs Service, who secured a tract of some fifteen thousand acres of rich unbroken land in a practically unsettled region, of eastern Heilungchiang Province, in the angle lying between the two great rivers Amur and Sungari, near their confluence. Encouragement and considerable financial assistance in the formation of the Manchuria Development Company to develop the land were received from the Honorable Charles R. Crane, Major Willard Straight and others interested in China. A great quantity of American agricultural machinery was purchased, including three very large tractor plows, for breaking the heavy black loam of this grassland. The services were secured of a number of agricultural and technical experts, both Danish and American, including a Professor of Agriculture from Cornell University. Large numbers of buildings were erected for residence, storage, stabling and other purposes, including two comfortable houses for foreign residence. Workmen and families were transported from various places, cattle, sheep, horses, swine,



Start of the $25,000,000 fire at Canton on October 15, which Sun Yat-sen ordered

etc., were introduced, together with vegetable and grain seeds from various parts of the world.

Project Upset by Great War

The first two years of the undertaking were marked by floods throughout the whole Sungari valley, such as have never been known before or since. Large sums of money had to be expended in dyking, ditching and pumping to protect the land which had been laboriously opened by the large tractors, worked with great difficulty in the wet soil. Soon the effects of the Great War began to be felt even in this remote region. Steamer traffic on the Sungari River, the chief artery of communication with the outside world during the seven or eight months of the year that it is open to navigation, became dislocated, and the Chinese Eastern Railway and its enclosing zone, became the object of political contention, rather than merely the sole means of transportation through one of the most productive agricultural regions in the world, as such experts as the Hon. John F. Stevens, late President of the Interallied Technical Board for reorganising the Russian-Siberian Railways consider it. The Cornell professor was drafted into government service as chief of a commission to investigate the agricultural conditions in Asiatic Russia, with a view to giving some American assistance to the war-wearied farmers, as many million dollars were being spent then and later in Red Cross and their relief activities in that distracted country. The other foreign experts also returned to their native lands for one reason or another, and the management of the farm was left for several years to Chinese alone.

Some two thousand acres of soil had been plowed and proved itself very fertile and productive—a rich black loam with a sandy subsoil, on which the natural prairie grass and a large variety of wild flowers grow in great luxuriance. Fine crops of wheat and other grains as well as flax, white beans, etc., were grown, but the employment of several hundred laborers was found to be impractical and later the system was adopted of renting out the land to tenants who pay a small annual rental in grain for the amount of land they cultivate.

When the undertaking was begun, General Chu Ching-lan was Military and Concurrently Civil Governor of Heilungchiang province; he had given much encouragement and assistance, and the province was almost free from banditry all the time he was in control. (He maintained a similar enviable reputation as Civil Governor of Canton province, to which he was transferred, and now again the Chief of the Special Administrative Area of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which important post he was urged to take up in the autumn of 1922 after six years in retirement.) After he left the province, the bandits became more and more troublesome, on one occasion even attacking the main residence building on the ranch, when two of them were shot by the Danish experts who were still there. Later, a stockade and two little forts were erected for the protection of the main buildings, but after the withdrawal of the foreign employes of the company, the tenants living in the outlying hamlets of the ranch suffered much from the visits of these "hunghutze" (red-beard robbers).

Reorganization

The Chinese left in charge of the company's interests proved themselves unfaithful to their trust, embezzling or dissipating the proceeds of two years' rentals, and mulcting the tenants in various ways, so that, what with lack of protection, within and without, many of the tenants moved away until more than half the laboriosly broken land was left uncultivated, through the difficulty of finding suitable managers who would undergo the discomforts of life in this remote frontier region. The funds also had become entirely exhausted, the three large tractors and the other machinery had been brought back to Harbin and sold and the whole project was practically abandoned.

It seemed so unfortunate, however, that the usefulness of a project on which so much American energy and capital had been expended the only one of its kind in the Heilungchiang province, a province as large as Germany and with probably almost as rich undeveloped resources if not the only one in all China, should be entirely lost, that an attempt was begun last autumn at a complete reorganisation, profiting by the experiences of the past ten years. Incidentally, a temporary home and self-respecting livelihood has been given on the ranch to a few of the Russian refugees, so numerous in all parts of Manchuria; their first year's efforts have proven successful and encouraging among many discouragements connected with this Russian refugee problem throughout China.

By personal contacts with the provincial, local and other authorities, greater interest on their part was enlisted and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition were secured from them, for use in protecting the ten little hamlets scattered throughout the cultivated portions of the ranch. And some of these, compound walls and little corner block-houses were built such as safeguard all the large homes in rural north Manchuria. In one or two cases these hamlets have been moved together for better protection and neighborliness, and a considerable number of new houses has been erected during this season by new tenants themselves, whereas formerly all houses had to be provided by the company. The management also arranges the payments of the local taxes, so that the tenants are relieved of the frequent and harassing demands of the tax-gatherers. Another of the difficult problems is in providing food, lodging and carts for the soldiery who pass very frequently and are totally unprovided for officially in all respects, and who are a great cause of loss and annoyance to the farmers unless provided for by the company. Other travellers, workmen from the gold mines on the Amur, etc., also have to be lodged and in a country where inns are few and even small houses are many miles apart. As may be imagined, in this country where soldiers and robbers so frequently intercharge professions, this problem requires experience, patience and tact where the demands for all their necessities are made in no uncertain manner. On one occasion last winter about two hundred sledges from the Tai-Ping Kon gold mine on the Amur stopped to spend the night at the ranch on their way from the nearby city twenty miles away, where they went to purchase flour and other supplies for the miners.

A group of Koreans, of whom there are many in all parts of Manchuria, have been among the tenants on the ranch for some years, and they are now being assisted in their arrangements to cultivate rice next year on the two hundred acres of the ranch which lie on the Sungari. (The main tract is about five miles back from the river, but this tract was secured with a good frontage where the light-draught river steamers can land from a single length gang-plank.) It has been a great surprise to all familiar with North Manchuria, to find that rice is being grown by these Korean colonists, (many of them naturalised Chinese) in many parts of this high latitude. The original seed was brought from Hokkaido the northern island of Japan, and it has flourished as far north as a Korean colony called Samara, on the Russian bank of the Amur, an interesting colony of Korean Orthodox Christians, with their Russian Church and Siberian style dwellings, which has been in existance for nearly fifty years.

Opportunity for Immigrants

Of course the great bulk of the tenants are Chinese, sturdy farmers from Southern Manchuria or the densely peopled provinces of Chihli and Shantung, and as a result of the recent serious floods in those provinces the Famine Relief Commissions are considering sending some of their refugees to this rich northern country where famine is practically unknown. If carefully selected and willing to work, there is no reason why they should not prosper there, as many thousands of their like have already done and are bound to do as the country develops. The railways provide reduced fares for these emigrants in the spring, and run special trains for the thousands that go every year. Unhappily, many of them return in the autumn, not having work or savings to carry them through the winter. The company provides homes, fuel for the cutting, and the loan of food, seed and in some cases work-animals for suitable colonists of this sort on the ranch, so as to carry them on to their first harvest, but care has to be exercised in this matter to prevent loss in assisting the wrong kind of applicants.

The earlier inhabitants of this region, various tribes of Tartars, are fast disappearing, being absorbed by the Chinese settlers, or moving lower down the Sungari and Amur Rivers where they can continue their life of hunting and fishing. Among the best known of these are the Fish-Skin Tribes, so called by the Chinese from their custom of making shoes, leggings and other articles from the dressed skins of the sturgeon and other large fish with which these great rivers abound. These Tartars claim relationship with the early Manchu Tribes, though of smaller, slighter physique than the Manchus of the present day in the North, or Peking. Their spoken language is disappearing and opium and especially spirits, appear to have the same harmful attraction for them as for the Mongols.

Interesting remains of an early Korean occupation of this region have been found on the ranch,—copper corns, pottery, stone pestles for grinding grain, and other articles of this nature. The remains of an ancient city-wall lie near the shore farm, and those of a round fort have been observed on the main road to the Amur a few miles north of the ranch, so that there is opportunity for interesting ethnological and historical study in these regions formerly believed to have been never cultivated or occupied.

The country itself is a rolling prairie with the knolls and higher ground frequently covered with oak and other northern woods, but no forests of value. The larger wood, much in demand for winter fuel and for the river steamers, whose antique paddle-wheels are still propelled by this increasingly costly fuel (coal-mines near the river are still undeveloped) has all been cut; even that on the company's ranch, carefully protected in the earlier years, was all cut during the purely Chinese regime there. Plenty of small fuel, however, remains for the cutting, and an attempt at scientific conservation is now being made to give the smaller trees a chance to grow.

Excellent Climate

The little school started last autumn for the tenants' children, had some thirty pupils, and the simple medical ministrations of an amateur, are much appreciated and in demand in this undoctored region! The climate, however, is healthy—cold and sunny in the winter, like that of the northern part of the United States; though the snow is less, there is plenty of good sleighing when wood, grain and other products are transported to the city or river-bank. The summers are short, but the long hot days result in the tremendously rapid growth for the soya beans, Indian corn, millet, Kaffir corn, wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, etc., which are grown here, and even permit the maturing of rice, as mentioned above. Vegetables of all kinds do exceedingly well; potatoes are especially fine and are grown in great quantities and made into a kind of starchy vermicelli, strong, light, unhurt by frost and very useful and valuable for food—made from beans in other parts of China.

The sportsman is thrilled by the myriads of duck, geese and other migratory game in spring and autumn, while the great abundance of pheasant with black-cock, and the small game, keep up a plentiful supply during the winter. Roe-deer are fairly numerous, and wolves and elk occasionally are seen. Foxes and raccoon exist, and some otter along the river, living on the vast (though as yet almost unexplored), numbers of fish which abound in the Sungari. That great river carries light draught steamers from the mountain encircled capital-city of Kirin to its confluence with the still larger Amur eight or nine hundred miles below, passing through scenery of varied interest and picturesque beauty. Comfortable steamers ply constantly from Harbin down the Sungari and up the Amur to Blagovestchensk; others follow the latter river down through Habarovsk to its mouth at Nikolaevsk almost in the arctic region. The Amur is said to be finer than the Volga, and a summer voyage from Harbin on these rivers may be as pleasant and restful as an ocean voyage, with none of the discomforts of *mal de mer* and with beautiful, varied and interestingly novel scenes every day.

This is indeed a country of the future, where natural resources are almost unlimited, and abundant labor, near at hand, only waits for the opportunity to increase the world's food supply!

Charge d'Affaires of U. S. Legation Dies

Edward Bell, the Charges d'Affaires of the American Legation, died on October 27, after a stroke of paralysis. The death of Mr. Bell was very sudden and deepest regret is expressed and felt by all nationalities at the loss of a brilliant and most gifted diplomat. Mr. Bell was a native of New York City, born on August 9, 1882. He was a graduate of Harvard University in 1904 and traveled and studied in Europe for several years. Mr. Bell entered the diplomatic service as Vice-Consul in Egypt in 1909 and later served as secretary at the American Legations in Teheran, Persia and Havana, Cuba, after services with American Legations in various counries. In 1920 he started his service in the Orient, as counsellor of the American Embassy in Tokio. Ferdinand L. Mayer, the First Secretary, becomes Charges d'Affaires.

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Realities in the Far East

BY WILLIAM HOWARD GARDINER

(Reprinted from Harpers Magazine)

This is the third instalment of Mr. Gardiner's article ,which appeared in the October 18th and 25th issues of the Review. The first instalments traced briefly the history of foreign policies in China, principally American and Japanese, down to the summer of 1923 when Japanese liberals threatened revolt.

In contrast to this Territorialist Plan is what might be called the Japanese Maritime Plan that is supported by the naval Satzuma clan. This springs from an appreciation of Masha's doctrines to the effect that the ability to conduct extensive communications by sea one's self, and the power to deny adequate communications by sea to one's opponent has been a most potent and far-reaching factor in the history of peoples—and this because such control over communications by sea gives preferential access to overseas lands, and to their human and material resources, while enabling one to minimize such access to one's opponent in peace and virtually to deny it to him in war.

Mention was made above of the fact that the Japanese Empire 'first completed its hold on the insular barrier to Northeastern Asia from Kamchatka to Formosa.' More specifically, in one way or another, the Japanese have acquired during the last fifty years the Loochoo Islands, the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Saghalien, Formosa, the Pescadores, the Mariana Islands (except Guam), the Pellew Islands, the Caroline Islands, and the Marshall Islands.

The result is that now, apart from the Aleutian Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, northern Borneo, a few small and scattered American or British islands, and the coastal islands, all the islands of the Pacific north of the equator are in the hands of the Japanese.

Japanese Control of Eastern Waters

One effect of this is that submarines or airplanes, based on islands remote from Japan proper, could seriously impede the advance of an enemy force toward Japanese home waters. Another is that the control of the entire insular barrier to Northeastern Asia makes it possible for the Japanese navy to isolate that region from direct overseas communication and to deny commercial access to it from the sea except by a naval force based near enough effectively to break through the barrier and to hold open the breach made.

So when some talk easily of throwing this or that force into China, say, against brigands, it does not seem that they have given due consideration to the control the Japanese might exercise over such operations because of their naval control over the northern part of the insular barrier that lies across the lines of communication to northern China and Siberia.

It was interesting to find that such effects of the control the Japanese Empire already has over the islands of the North Pacific, and over the northern part of the great insular barrier that extends virtually down to New Zealand and into the Indian Ocean, are realized as a matter of course among those in the Far East who are conversant with the elements of international grand strategy and with its Far Eastern factors.

But it was far more interesting to find that the American, the British, and the Dutch circles there concerned with such matters had each arrived separately at further deductions that are so similar to each other as to vary only in minute details.

The substance of all of these three sets of deductions is that the purpose of the Japanese Maritime Plan is to extend Japanese control progressively along the insular barrier down to its southern terminal and around to the Indian Ocean. And it was interesting to find how certain recent Japanese activities in the American Philippines, in British Malaya, and in the Netherlands East Indies have confirmed these deductions.

It was as though three people had been given a formula from which each separately had plotted a similar projection of a curve, and that, on top of their projections checking each other, supplemental data had come to hand from three separate sources, which data had confirmed all three projections.

A glance at a map should suffice to show that the retention of the Philippines by the United States is the present outstanding obstacle to the Japanese extending progressively their control along the insular barrier. But if Filipino politicians were free merely to grant to the Japanese a certain naval-base site in the southern Philippines,—as there are reasons for believing some would be glad to do,—then the

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emainder of the task ahead of the Japanese would be easy in comparison to its present difficulties. And this for the simple yet all important reason that the United States, should we so desire, could focus adequate force to stop the Japanese at the Philippines; whereas the British, for politico-naval reasons that are too complex to be outlined here, could not focus adequate force at Singapore to stop the Japanese there if the latter were based on the Philippines and had a secure line of support to such a base.

Importance of Philippine Question

The conclusion from this situation is that, in deciding on the future of the Philippines, we are likely to be deciding on the future of the Netherlands East Indies and of Australasia —to say nothing of the future of India, of Malaya, of China, and of all for which our civilization may stand in the Orient.

In short, the American, the British, and the Dutch circles concerned with matters of international grand strategy in the Far East recognize explicitly that the guard the United States mounts at the Philippines is essential to the security of Australasia and to whatever measure of peace may be maintained 'east of Suez.'

On the other hand, it is recognized in such circles as beyond question that, if the Japanese could secure merely an appropriate naval-base site in an 'Independent Republic of the Philippines,' they would be able to isolate Eastern Asia from commercial or political or military relations with or support from either Europe or America.

Consequently, the Japanese could set aside that vast region as their own economic preserve, without the trouble of having to police it, by securing merely control over the sea lines of communication to it, in accordance with only a partial development of the more extensive Maritime Plan that the naval Satzuma clan are known to be urging; and by so doing they would reap the bulk of the benefits while avoiding all the turmoil and costs necessarily incident to the Territorialist Plan of the army Chosu clan for the progressive conquest of Eastern Asia.

From this it should be obvious why, on the one hand, the Japanese are not pushing forward into continental Asia as extensively as they might while, on the other hand, they are doing everything in their power, indirectly, to bring about Philippine independence.

The foregoing outline of some of the more important realities that confront responsible people in the Far East may súggest a possible reason why the foreign policy of the United States, during most of 1923, seemed to avoid with particular care any transatlantic undertaking that might impair our capacity to act as we might think best in any transpacific crisis. Indeed, color is given to such a surmise by our Secretary of State having suggested, in December of 1922, that we participate in an attempt to solve the problem of German Reparations; but that thereafter, so far as is known, the matter was allowed to rest until over a month after the Japanese earthquake—by which time it had become clear in the United States that that horrible cataclysm had relieved the tense situation of last summer in the Far East for the moment.

New United States World Policy

But the principal purpose of giving here this outline of Far Eastern matters has been to bring out the way in which the persistent practices and apparent purposes of the Japanese Empire are diametrically opposed to the comparatively new world policy for which the United States stands: namely, equality of opportunity for all without sequestration.

Equality of opportunity without sequestration is, and must remain, irreconcilable with sequestration designed to gain preferential or exclusive opportunity. This irreconcilability between the policy of the United States and the practices of the Japanese Empire would be sufficient cause in itself for the known attitude of distrust and antagonism that Japanese authorities maintain toward the United States under a surface of official amenities. But there is more to this situation than a clash between policy and practice.

On our side, we are becoming more and more dependent on selling overseas our surplus products in order to maintain and advance our standard of living. And since 1900 our transpacific trade has increased over a hundredfold: so that now it is nearly a quarter of our total overseas trade, although, as yet, we have little more than sampled the transpacific market.

On the side of the Japanese, we should recognize that their sequestrational and monopolistic practices have been vastly profitable to them, and have been in general accord with the traditional procedure followed from time immemorial by virtually all needy peoples capable of so doing. Their apparent purpose to build a great maritime empire that would enfold Eastern Asia and would command the Pacific holds out to them a brilliant promise of making

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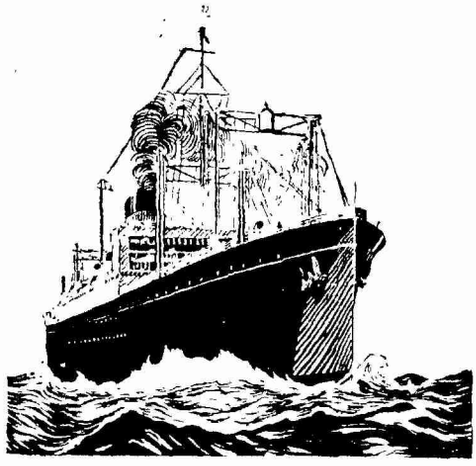

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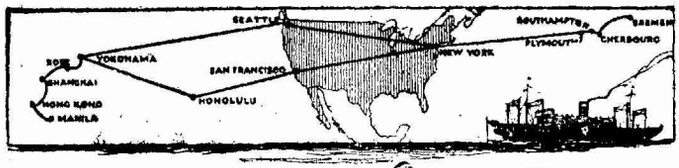

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It is merely an intelligent application to the geography and other circumstances of Asia and of the Pacific of those procedures whereby capable peoples, throughout the ages, have built empires for themselves—witness the evolution of the British Empire in the last three and a quarter centuries only, or the conquest by the Third French Republic of over five million square miles of new territory since 1875, although, before that date, less than half a million square miles in all were under the French flag.

The Japanese see for themselves, as the reward of astute persistence, a future empire that shall enfold Eastern Asia and command the Pacific—if they can parry interference from the United States and from Russia when that drugged giant shall have returned to potency. But we, on the other hand, see that such a future Japanese Empire would debar us from Asia and could menace our future security.

In this antagonism between interests, between Japanese practice and American policy, there is, however, much more than a material issue. For there is at stake a possible step for us to take toward the effective substitution of equity for force.

It would be interesting to speculate as to how much less war-ridden the past would have been had our comparatively recent Open Door Doctrine of equality of opportunity for all without sequestration been propounded and put into general practice centuries ago by others. It is far more important, however, to recognize the very great extent to which real adherence to this doctrine by all Powers, from now on, would tend to remove one of the great incentives to wars in the future.

Beyond question the greatest obstacle to real adherence by all to the doctrine of equality of opportunity without sequestration is that some Powers—not to say most—believe that their own interests will be better served if they seek to sequestrate and to monopolize such opportunities as may come within their reach. As Thayer pointed out in his *Life of John Hay* some have been shamed into professions to the contrary. But precept and example have failed to deter them from such practices.

Courses Confronting America

More specifically, the evident intention of the Japanese Empire to continue practices that have proved so vastly profitable and are so very promising would seem to confront us with the necessity of choosing between the following courses:—

We should prepared to offer the Japanese, in convincing terms, a prospect even more profitable than their vision of empire if they will abandon their practices and really adhere to our policy instead of merely professing to do so.

Or we should be prepared—also in convincing terms—to make their continuance of their practices unprofitable to them.

Or, regardless of our own ultimate interests, we should abandon our half-hearted attempt by our policy to substitute equality of opportunity, equity, and peace for the immemorial procedure of war, sequestration, and subjugation for gain.

It does not appear possible to offer the Japanese convincing prospects of greater profit than they see for themselves through persisting in their usual practices. But it would be possible to make it imminently unprofitable to them to continue their practices of sequestration and monopoly; and this in terms that would carry conviction to them: namely, a navy capable of supporting our policy and our interests in the Ear East—a navy within the Naval Limitation Treaty in every specified respect and fully up to the treaty ratios in every essential respect.

In short, realities in the Far East seem to confront us with the necessity of choosing between the maintenance of a force adequate to stop flagrant and dangerous inequity there, or our abandonment of our attempt to substitute equity for force.

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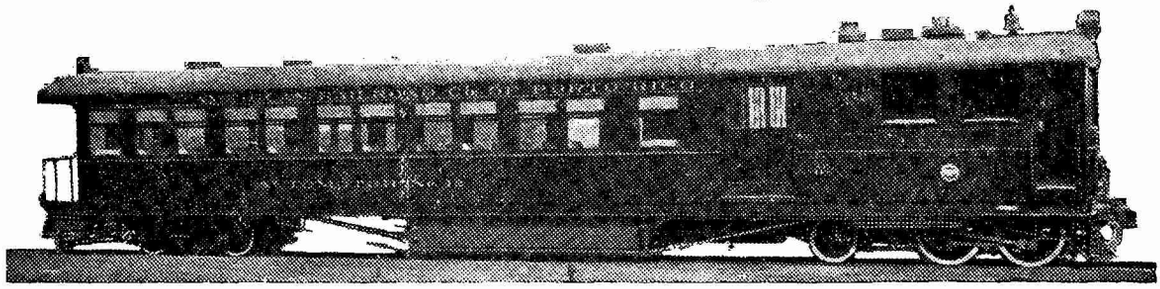

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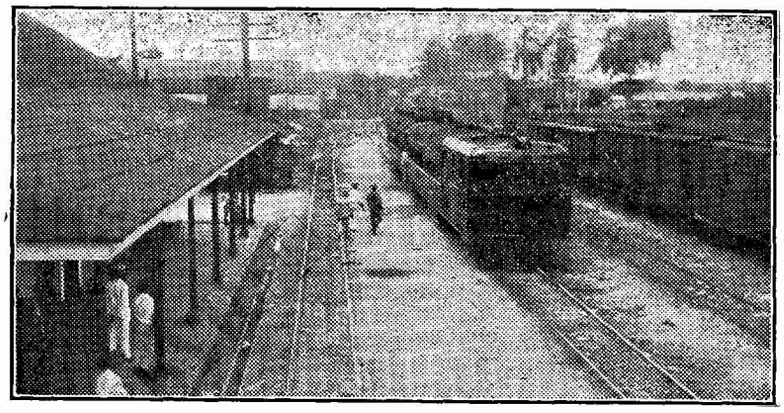

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China at the Williamstown Institute of Politics

BY C. F. REMER

III

The China Round Table and Tsurumi on Japan

The important subjects, from the point of view of those interested in the Far East, which were discussed at the 1924 session of the Institute of Politics may well be dealt with under two headings; Tsurumi on Japan and the Round Table Conference on China.

Mr. Yusuki Tsurumi delivered four lectures under the general title "Present Day Japan: Its Social and Political Problems and Tendencies." Mr. Tsurumi has traveled much in Europe, America, and Asia and in private conversation he expresses a liking for the American people. He is reputed to be a leader of the younger and more liberal Japanese. He was by no means the continuous apologist for everything Japanese that some expected him to be and was sharply critical of certain tendencies, such, for example, as the excessive expenditures in connection with Japanese political campaigns. At the same time he presented a vigorously Japanese point of view. He appeared to be a liberal, intelligent, and outspoken Japanese. In the following paragraphs I shall disagree with Mr. Tsurumi on more than one point; it is important for this reason to say that I felt Mr. Tsurumi's point of view to be worth serious consideration.

He attempted, in his lectures, to do two things which he believed to be more closely connected than did some of his hearers. In the second and third of the lectures he dealt with the changes that have taken place in the social and political life of Japan since the Restoration. In these lectures he described Japan under the feudal regime and the growth in the power of the commercial and industrial classes, the rise of the bourgeosie. This brought him to the period of the World War. Since 1914 the outstanding change has been, according to Mr. Tsurumi, some growth in the power of the industrial laborers and of the tenant farmers. He concluded this part of his exposition by dwelling upon the promise of universal manhood suffrage which has long been held out by the political parties now in control of the Japanese government. It seemed to him certain that a greatly extended suffrage would soon be brought into force in his country. The nature of the use which the larger body of Japanese voters would make of this power presented, according to Mr. Tsurumi, a serious problem of the immediate future. It is his hope that universal suffrage will check a tendency, of which he sees some evidence, to carry the struggle for economic and political power on the part of the industrial laborers and tenant farmers out of the field of orderly and legal activity and into the field of direct action.

Claim Against America for Japanese Foreign Policy

In the first and the last of his lectures, on the other hand, Mr. Tsurumi dealt with the foreign relations of Japan and particularly with the relations between Japan and the United States. In his first lecture he attempted, unsuccessfully it seems to me, to establish a peculiarly great American influence over the foreign policy of Japan in the early years of the Meiji period and so over the whole direction of Japanese foreign policy. Surely the policy which Japan has pursued on the mainland of Asia may be explained satisfactorily upon geographical, historical, political, and economic grounds without the necessity of placing unusual praise or blame for it upon the shoulders of such early visitors to Japan as Le Gendre or President Grant. It is difficult to suppose that the Japanese annexation of Formosa or Korea may reasonably be laid at the door of an obscure American official such as Le Gendre was or that Japan's attempts to secure for herself a special position in China are due to a few brief comments by President Grant upon the Monroe Doctrine,

After having in his first lecture established, as he thought, this peculiar American responsibility for Japanese foreign policy, Mr. Tsurumi proceeded in his last lecture to bring this to bear upon his discussion of the Immigration Act of 1924 with its exclusion of Japanese laborers from the United States. It was his opinion that the people of the United States would hardly have insisted upon exclusion if it had been understood by the Americans that they have a responsibility for Japanese foreign policy which goes back to the earliest days of relations between the two countries.

(*Continued on page 285*)

BRUSH MANUFACTURING

BY W. H. BOLTON

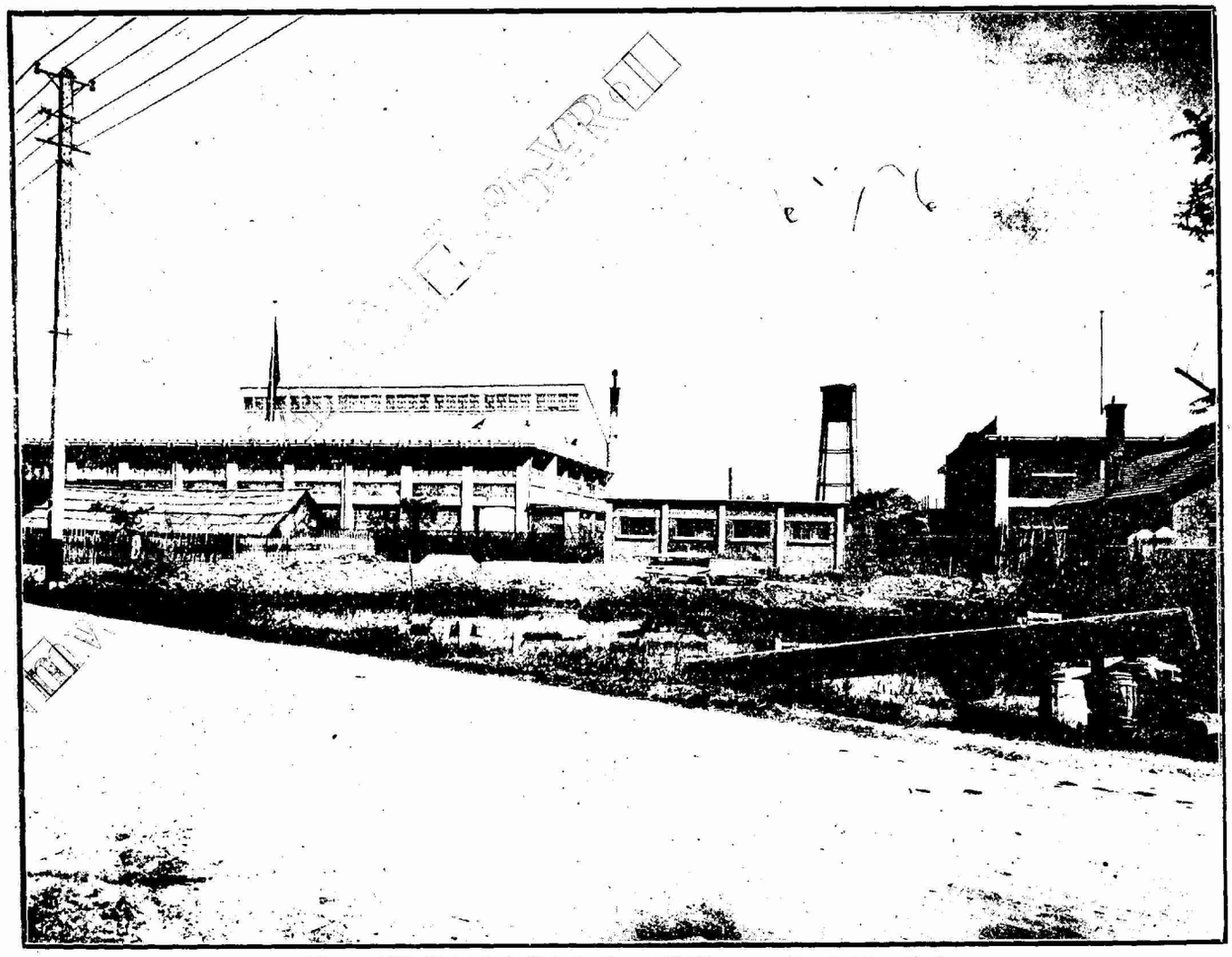
General Manager, W. H. Bolton Bristle Co., Shanghai, and Representative of the Florence Manufacturing Co.

I have been unable to obtain any data as to the origin of brush manufacturing. Sometime in the 16th century a certain Beau Brummell in Paris ordered made several so called instruments for cleaning the teeth, supposedly in the form of a brush. Being unable to give anything authentic on the start of this industry I will have to confine myself to the development of the Florence Manufacturing Company, which I represent.

This company started manufacturing brushes in 1866. Brushes are divided into two classes: toilet and domestic. The first comprise—tooth, hair, hand, clothes, shaving, bath, shampoo, etc; the second—paint, household and other brushes of this nature. Although the Florence Manufacturing Company manufactures all kinds of toilet brushes its big output is tooth brushes, and in this field it is the largest producer in the world.

At first tooth brushes were made of wood, bone, compositions of different kinds and rubber. Cellulose compounds, such as celluloid, pyroxylin, zylonite, and other trade names for the same article came into use later. Bone is still used a great deal but owing to the difficulty in securing proper long lengths, its tendency to split upon drilling and the property it has of absorbing impurities, it has had to take second place to the cellulose compositions, which do not split in drilling, are not easily broken and will not absorb outside elements and can be kept clean at all times. Originally the holes were drilled in more or less regular lines in either two or three rows, the slot being cut in the back deep enough to encounter each hole, the bristle was drawn by hand using either wire, linen or cotton thread and in a few cases silk The slots in the back were then filled with some resinous composition. Then the solid back brush was made, this had a tunnel drilled in from the end, one for each row of holes and deep enough to strike the bottom of each hole. Double thread or wire was used in drawing also by hand, finally the opening of the tunnel being plugged. This method was used to a great extent by the Japanese just prior and during the Great War. It made a better looking brush and there was less danger of splitting the bone, which was almost universally used, than when the slot in the back was in vogue. The trouble with this process is that if the thread or wire breaks, the bristle in that entire row of holes is bound to loosen and work out and as the Japanese use farmer, women and girl labor, cotton thread being employed and payment made at the rate of so much per 1000 holes, naturally the thread was constantly being broken and the operator would never remove the entire row and start over again but would plug the end of the tunnel, knowing well it would be very hard to detect this upon inspection after completion of the brush. Of course when the consumer starts to brush his teeth with one of these defective brushes he has the pleasure of picking bristle out of his mouth after each performance.

At present practically all large manufacturers use drilling and stapling machines, that is the one machine drills the holes, bends the bristle, drives it into the hole, then seals a staple over the knot to hold it securely. We go a step farther and have a secret process of shrinking the hole after it is filled so that the opening is smaller than the knot, this



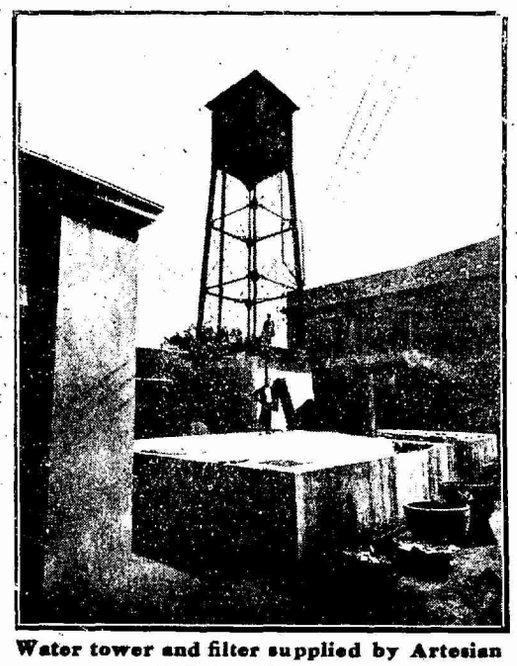
Plant of W. H. Bolton Bristle Co. at 32 Brennan Road, Shanghai

makes it impossible for the bristle to loosen. The drilling and stapling machines used at Florence are uncanny. The orginal invention came from Germany but after years of improvements it has been developed to its present perfection. So complicated are these machines that it takes three months nearly to assemble and set them up, and as we manufacture all of our own the increase of output is controlled by the ability to produce these mechanical wonders. The latest one perfected will drill and fill 48,000 holes in an eight hour day.

The handles come to us in slabs of pyroxlin cut to the required length. These are thoroughly cleaned and then molded under hydraulic pressure of 1500 lbs. per sq. inch. The company makes its own dies and as tool steel is used it is a long and expensive process to furnish one die. Then constant attention is given them so that they are kept to a mirror-like polish.

Florence Manufacturing Company

The end hole in the handle is drilled automatically, but we still have one youth who drills 30,000 handles per day by the old method, and he is so accurate that he has not been replaced as yet by a machine. Although I do not want to be



Water tower and filter supplied by Artesian well, Bolton Bristle Co.

liable for a fine on advertising, still I think it might be interesting to note the development of the Florence Manufacturing Company. It was the pioneer in numerous, important different phases of the care of the teeth. It was the first manufacturer of tooth brushes in America. Prior to 1866 the United States had to go to England. Germany, France and Austria for its brushes. It has standardized the shape and design of the tooth brush and was first to adopt the efficient three rows of bristle, and to drill a hole in the handle so that the brush might be hung on a hook. It was the pioneer in the practice of putting each brush in a separate sanitary container, and of thoroughly sterilizing each brush after it is boxed. It was the first to place an identifying mark on each brush so that every member of the family will know his own. It was the first manufacturer in its field to advertise, and through this means to instruct the public as to the correct method of brushing the teeth. It was the first brush manufacturer to cooperate with the dental profession, also the first to put dental clinics and tooth brush drills into the public schools. It was the first manufacturer to sell a tooth brush with an absolute guarantee back of it.

The one thing that impressed me most on my first visit to the plant at Florence, was the family-like atmosphere that prevails throughout the entire organization. It is doubtful if there is another large manufacturing plant in the country where so many employees own their own homes, more than 80% of the workmen are property owners, the company advancing money to help them, either to build or buy. Everyone from the general manager down is known and called by his first name and I don't believe there is an employee that is not known personally and addressed as John, Harry, Jim, etc. by the general manager, assistant manager, and superintendent. They in turn are called Bill, Jim and Fred. The surprising thing is that advantage is not taken of this close relation, but everyone seems to feel that it is his plant and that he is to a certain extent responsible for it. Production does not suffer. Last year 14,000,000 prophy-lactic tooth brushes were made and sold. Labor troubles are unknown; and the degree of education among all employees is remarkable, the majority of both sexes having a high school education. The 25 cent lunches that are served at the plant are certainly a great medium for exchange of ideas and promote good fellowship. Although the cost of the meal is more than twice the price asked, the company makes up the difference and feels that it is money well invested.

Education in Oral Hygiene

Although the following does not come under my classification still I would like to say a word or two regarding the propaganda for care of the teeth, or oral prophylaxis and hygiene, that has stirred the American public so during the past few years. It is a recognized fact that dentistry has advanced to a higher degree in the U. S. than any other country, also that the free dental clinics have done wonders to promote good health and a higher degree of mentality. Bacteriolgists and pathologists have proven beyond doubt that bacteria which are normally present in every mouth, by being allowed to enter the blood stream through puorrhoeal pockets and abscessed teeth, change their form and become entirely different organisms, and that circulating through the blood they find certain localities peculiarly adapted to their habits where they multiply rapidly. For example the joints, and we have arthritis or so called rheumatism, the valves of the heart and we have endocarditis, or valvular heart trouble. And it is well known that certain specific diseases are directly traced to infected teeth and pyorrhoea. Personally I think that the pendulum has swung a little too far, and in a great many cases of obscure diagnosis that the teeth were blamed and extracted without warrant. However the Ray has done wonders along this line. Pyorrhoea is caused by lack of circulation in the gums, the blood becomes stagnant, the white blood corpuscle breaking down into a pus cell, a shrinking of the gums, establishment of pus pockets and in time a loosening of the membrane or rather a destroying of this tissure that holds the teeth in their sockets, and final loss of the tooth. The great evil of this pyorrhoea is the fact that these pus pockets form a foci of infection, in other words they allow the bacteria to get into the blood stream, also this pus which is swallowed causes certain stomach troubles. These two factors together with the distinctive bad odor given the breath are enough to warrant our taking every means possible to prevent this condition as well as try to overcome it when once established. As I said before pyorrhoea is caused by lack of circulation in the gums. In the former generations, where the inhabitants had tough meats, hard foods, etc. the teeth received enough exercise in crunching and tearing the food to keep the blood circulating in the tissures around them, but at present we have to have tender succulant meats, soft foods well cooked so that the teeth get very little exercise, consequently our only hope is massage. If after brushing the teeth every night and morning you will rinse the brush in cold water and then brush your gums vigorously, always brushing towards the teeth, that is up on the lowers and down on the uppers, both inside and out, I believe you will eliminate all tendency toward pyorrhoea. If the disease is already established you must visit your dentist and have him remove all irritating deposits, then this massage will harden the gums, cause then to tighten around the teeth and prevent further occurence of this very active disease.

To get some idea what constant drilling by dentists and clinics in the schools have done to promote care of the teeth in America, there are sold every year over fifty million tooth brushes to a population of about one hundred and ten million people, while in England for example, less than three million have been sold to a population of about forty-eight million. The style of tooth brush popular in England is entirely different from that in the States, the English prefer a large brush, while from scientific as well as practical reasons the small brush, is better. It will do all the large brush does and is so shaped that it can reach the posterior surfaces of the distal molars which cannot be accomplished by a large brush due to the masseter muscle.

Chinese Great Users of Toothbrush

The Chinese are great users of the tooth brush. I have no idea how many or of what proportion to the population, but I do know that the use is increasing. Seven years ago I started, I believe, the first tooth brush manufacturing plant in China along modern lines, that is drilling the holes, shaping the handle, etc. being done by machinery. Brushes were made in Canton of bamboo handles, the holes drilled by hand and filled with bristle that was crudely tied, the knot exposed on the back. To-day in Shanghai alone there are more than thirty factories making tooth brushes along advanced lines.

Where second dressing of bristles is sorted at Bolton Bristle Co.

The essential features of all toilet brushes are the backs or handles and the bristle and method of securing the same. To my mind the most important feature is the bristle. Substitutes have been tried, tooth brushes made of rubber had a run but were never satisfactory, they did not clean the interproximal spaces of the teeth and after a short time became filthy. In hair brushes wire has been and is still used, but it injures the hair and irritates the scalp. Another material that is used is casein. This is drawn out to represent bristle and you can see in the stores to-day hair brushes made of a very heavy material and exceedingly stiff, this is a casein product. Brushes filled with this material give good satisfaction for awhile but in time the fibers break and each time the brush is used fly in every direction soon making the brush useless.

Differences in Bristle

Bristle might be called stiff hair. Practically every country produces more or less bristle, but the main supplies come from Russia and China, the bristle from these respective countries differing both as regards assortment of lengths and texture. China bristle will average if it is good cargo 70% up to 3" and 30% over 3", while Russian are just the opposite 30% up to 3" and 70% over. This is accounted for by the fact that China is a pork eating country and the pigs are not allowed to grow to a proper age. It stands to reason the older the hog the longer and stiffer the bristle. Russian bristle contains a certain amount of thin hair known as wool, this is due to the fact that the pigs living in a very cold climate grow this wool to keep them warm. It is an objection, as all this wool has to be combed out, as it would spoil the brush if allowed to remain in the bristle. The Chinese product has very little of this wool, consequently is easier to dress and has less waste. As prices run according to sizes, every quarter inch from 2" up bringing a higher price, and as the longer lengths are harder to procure, the Russian bristle taking it in its regular assortment as it comes from the pig commands a higher price than Chinas. Manchuria produces a similar but inferior bristle to the Russian, Siberia a better product, while around the Urals we get the best.

Different brushes require different kinds of bristle, the hair brush needs a very stiff article, thus the longer length bristle and the butt cut only is necessary to produce a good brush. Clothes and hand brushes use a softer grade; for shaving brushes a very soft bristle is required. Then again color enters into the proposition, while formerly hair brushes used nothing but white, now a great many are made of black. Clothes and hand brushes use more black than white, while in shaving brushes white only is used in the better grades, and with tooth brushes white entirely. A black bristle cannot be bleached white, also a yellow bristle will not yield a white color unless injured to such an extent by bleaching that it is useless. In China where there are probably eighty thousand piculs of black there are not over eight thousand of white. The paint brush manufacturers are the boys that use the black. Here again again comes in the factor of texture. Varnish brushes require a soft bristle with a long flag, while wall and paint brushes can use a stiffer article with a short flag. The Northern China bristle is softer and has a long flag, making an ideal bristle for varnish and kalsomine brushes. Shanghai black is very good for wall and paint brushes. Hankow is practically the same as Shanghai, while Chungking is the market for the stiffest bristle in the whole of China. It takes about three and one-half million hogs each year to supply the China bristle output. If this country was left to its peaceful pursuits bristle would increase as more pigs would be grown, but under present chaotic conditions China is not able to produce enough pork to supply its demand, and steps are underway for the importation of hogs either alive or dressed. If the pigs were allowed to reach eighteen months of age, China would furnish an assortment of 70% and 30% as I have previously stated, but when rice is high they are killed much earlier, consequently we have a larger percentage of short lengths. The best and longest bristle comes from along the spine, the side and belly produce a much softer and shorter bristle, while the tails have nothing but hair. Old wild boars have been killed where you could get bristle up to 9" in length and as stiff as wire, this is classified as shoe bristle, because it is used by

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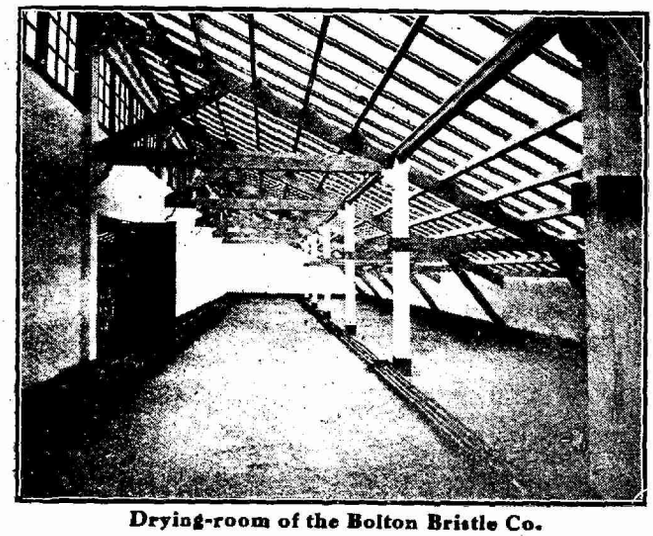
shoemakers to draw their waxed thread in sewing shoes. During the war this article brought as high a price as $100 gold per pound. Needless to say there is very little to be had.

China Bristle

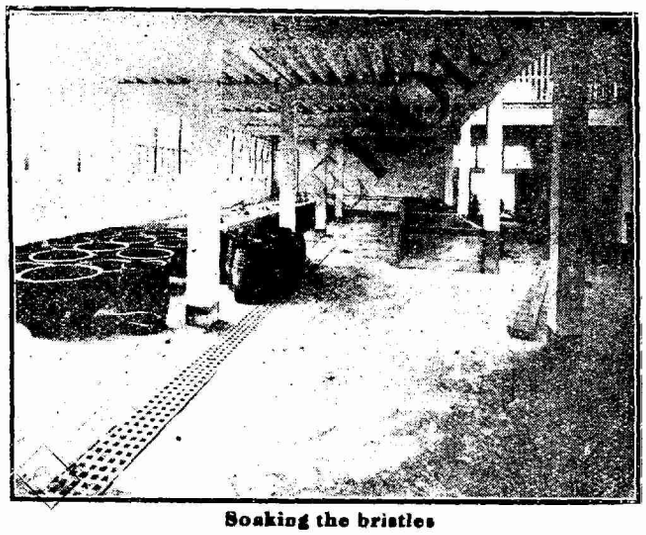
The reason that America produces practically no bristle is due to the pigs being raised for pork only and quickly fattened, thus yielding fuzz instead of a stiff hair. In China the animal has to hunt for his food in consequence of which he produces a stiff wiry hair. Coming to tooth brushes Szechuen produces the best bristle for this use. It is stiffer



Drying-room of the Bolton Bristle Co.

has less wool, is tough and even down to 1-1/2" is bristle not hair, 3" Szechuen is stiffer than 4" Siberian or Russians. The white is very free from black and yellow, while Siberia has 10% wool, 10% black, and about 10% yellow mixed with the white. Hankow white also has much more black in it than Szechuen.

The Chungking black is the best dressed of any Chinese bristle and commands the highest price, the native dressers put up an absolutely solid bundle, doing this by cutting the flag down to a solid size. However in dressing their white they put in four sizes at least, that is a 4" bundle will have 3-3/4"—3-1 2"—3-1/4"—and often 3" and under in it. I buy nearly all my cargo in Chungking and practically all of it in the raw state, namely undressed. After drying it is shipped here to Shanghai where we dress out the waste, dirt and skin,



Soaking the bristles

wash it, bleach, sterilize and then dress it out 90% solid without cutting the flag. Sorting bristle as to sizes is quite an interesting procedure. It is all done by hand, the bristle worked back and forth until the butts are all pushed out so that the bundles will have all flags and butts together respectively, then bundling it in 1/4" sizes from 2" up to 6" and over.

In buying, the great factors are to estimate the average length, the amount of skin and dirt and also the moisture. I really think bristle is the most crooked game in China, all kinds of snide, ingenious devices being resorted to for cheating. One pet scheme is to take the bristle and soak it in a

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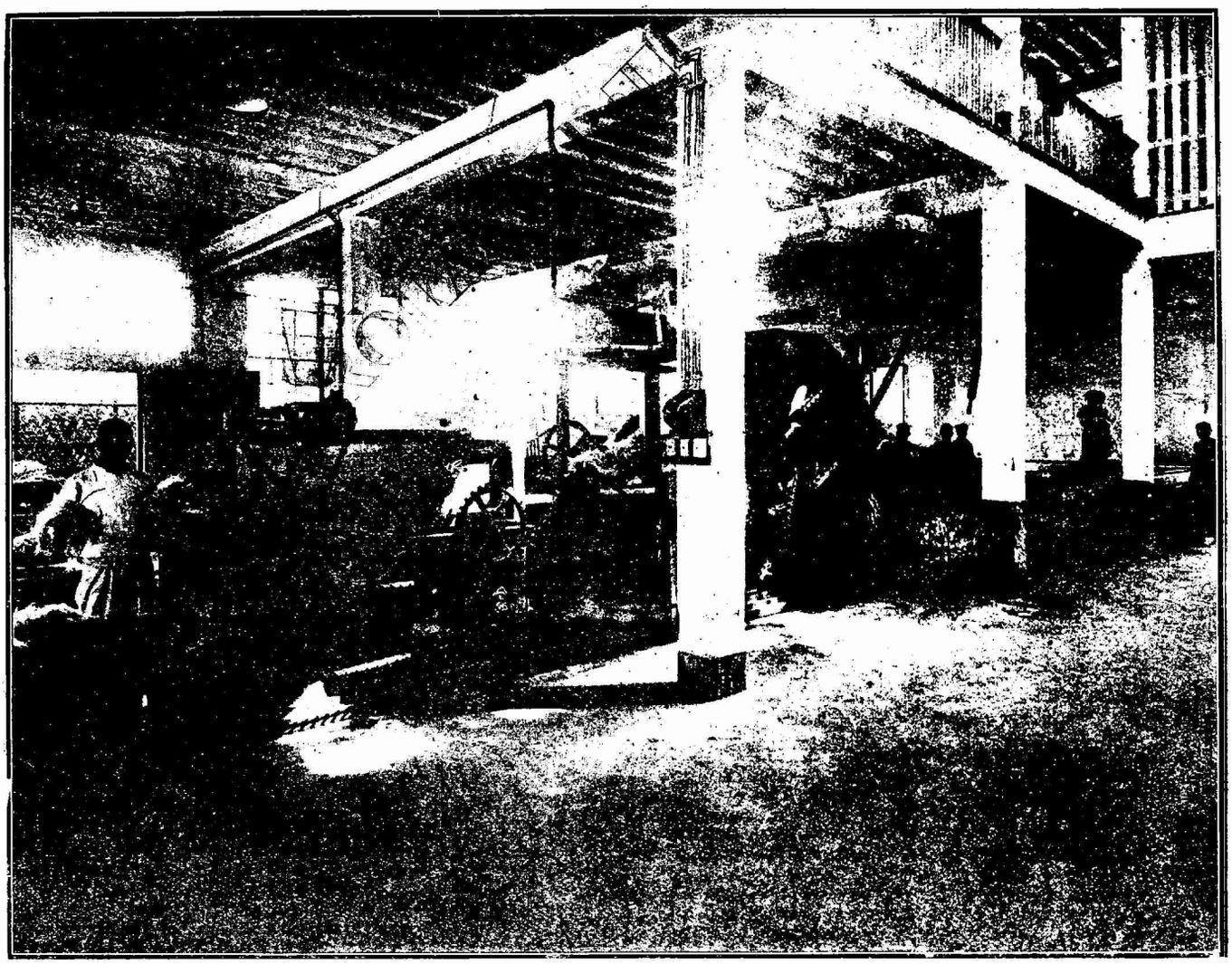
solution of acacia bark so as to make it nice and sticky, then sand and mud is sprinkled on it; even after drying, quantities of this dirt adheres, and, as all cargo is bought by weight, unless you are wise you pay a fancy price for the cheapest commodity in this country, that is dirt. By another good one they used to work four to five years ago I was able to sell my waste, which ordinarily brings from $5 to $8 per picul and is used as fertilizer, for $50 per picul. Upon looking up where it was disposed of I found that some local dressers had taken from 2-1/2" to 3" bristle, put it around the outside of the bundle and the middle was full of this waste. They were selling it to the Japanese at $150 per picul.

Care of Toothbrush

Bristle suitable for tooth brushes must be stiff, able to stand up under moisture, capable of being bent double without breaking, and be of a good white translucent color with plenty of luster or brilliancy. If it was possible to keep the white pig absolutely clean, no bleaching would be necessary to give you the proper color; one would only have to wash it to remove the grease. This in China at least, is impossible so we have to bleach. More bristle is spoiled in this process than in any other way. The Chinese can bleach a dirty bristle so that it is an absolute pure white, but after it has been put into a brush it soon breaks, thus it is useless. I do not try to get color at the expense of injuring bristle, but rely more on a thorough washing with a special soap, and live steam under 15 pound boiler pressure. Our bristle is not a lily white, but it is tough and will stand lots of abuse, also it is very slippery so as to work well in the machines and has a brilliancy that makes it attractive. Just a word regarding the care of a brush. If a brush is allowed to stay wet, and during our humid season this very easily occurs, the bristle soon gets soft and mushy and its usefulness is gone. If you can take the time to dry your tooth brush, either in the sun or by artificial heat, each time after using, it will last a great deal longer. The easiest and most economical method is to have two brushes, using one in the morning the other at night. This gives twenty-four hours for each one to dry in and, if well shaken before hanging, is usually time enough.

A great many have the habit of washing their hair brush in ammonia water. This very soon turns the bristle yellow and has a tendency to make it brittle. The better way is to dip just the bristle into a strong solution of borax, this will clean it without changing the color or resiliency of the bristle. We hear a great deal about anthrax. Several cases have been reported where infection from a shaving brush has caused anthrax with fatal results. Although some authorities claim that anthrax spores are carried by bristle, personally I doubt it, I have never seen or heard of a case, where nothing but pure bristle was handled. Anthrax spores are most prevalent in horse hair, goat hair and cow hair. Some manufacturers mix horse hair and goats hair with bristle in their shaving brushes, and I believe in every case of anthrax due to this kind of infection you will find either one or both of these hairs, not properly sterilized, mixed with the bristle. It is very hard to detect these after a brush is made up as only a small percentage can be used, otherwise the brush would flatten out when wet, as both horse hair and goat hair mat in water and it takes a preponderance of bristle to keep them up. Needless to say not a trace of horse hair, goats or cow hair is allowed around the plant at Florence or Shanghai.

In manufacturing tooth brushes great skill is necessary to grade the bristle so as to get a uniform texture. Brushes are usually sold as soft, medium and hard. To produce the same degree of texture where you have Hankow, Chungking, Manchurian, Siberian, Russian, French and several other kinds to cut and mix, is a physical impossibility for any man, however clever, to make two batches alike, where he has so many different kinds to handle. On the other hand where but one specific quality and so many pounds of each size each time are taken the same result is obtained There is no other tooth brush manufacturer able to do this for he cannot have any fixed system of weights and sizes, of the same quality of bristles where he buys from brokers, having to take whatever they have in stock. This, together with the better facilities that China offers for cheap labor to pick out the yellow and black, is the reason for the Florence Manufacturing Company having a plant in Shanghai.



Washing bristles at the Polton Bristle Co., Shanghai

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Everywhere East

(*Continued from page 278*)

His next step was to demonstrate, as he thought, that the exclusion of Japanese laborers from America will tend to discourage the growth of liberalism in Japan. In this way he connected the two subjects of his lectures. As the result of the growing power of the business men and the laborers, liberalism was growing in Japan when the American Immigration Act was passed and this act threatens to check this growth and to promote in its stead reaction in domestic affairs and a "vigorous" foreign policy.

Upon this matter of Japanese exclusion from the United States Mr. Tsurumi said other things upon which it is hardly worth while to dwell. At one time he seemed to see Japan driven to cooperation with Russia and at another he seemed to see Japan taking a part of Siberia from Russia. He hinted at a possible application of a "vigorous" Japanese foreign policy to China and at almost the same time he pictured the union of the peoples of Asia against the white man. It requires no demonstration to make it clear that such policies are inconsistent and, in any case, the application of logic to them is beside the point for they are evidence of the way Mr. Tsurumi feels about the subject of Japanese exclusion rather than of the way he thinks about it.

Effect of Exclusion on Liberalism

It is perhaps worth while to consider the statement that the exclusion of Japanese laborers from the United States is a blow at a Japanese liberal policy. Japanese exclusion, it was said, is tending to destroy the prestige of American and British political organization and methods among the Japanese and this prestige has in the past been a source of strength to Japanese liberalism. Moreover, it was maintained, Japanese exclusion is a plain indication of a lack of faith in the Japanese government. The Japanese supposed that no exclusion act would be passed so long as they were living up to their obligations under the Gentlemen's Agreement. Mr. Tsurumi was, in fact, inclined to the opinion that an informal promise of this sort was perhaps made with President Roosevelt's knowledge at the time when the Gentlemen's Agreement was concluded for the Agreement is, on its face, one in which Japan gives up something and receives nothing. This plain indication of a lack of faith in Japan has, according to Mr. Tsurumi, strengthened a tendency toward reaction in Japan and has put off the day of liberalism and of a friendly foreign policy.

Certain comments may be made upon these statements by Mr. Tsurumi. There is no evidence that President Roosevelt promised anything in exchange for the Japanese agreement in 1907 to prevent the emigration of laborers to America. I have heard this matter discussed by a number of men interested in the question of Japanese exclusion and no one has to my knowledge advanced anything in the way of proof. In the next place it is difficult to show that the provisions in the Immigration Act of 1924 excluding Japanese were the result of any general opinion in America that Japan had failed to live up to the Gentlemen's Agreement.

It is probably true that Japanese domestic politics shows a greater degree of sensitiveness to foreign relations than does the domestic politics of the nations of Europe and America. It follows that Western governments ought to take this fact into account in their dealings with Japan but this is far from a demonstration that the United States ought not to have excluded Japanese laborers in 1924. Each case of this sort must be considered on its merits and it is probably impossible to lay down any general rule as to how far the domestic policy of one government ought to be influenced by the effect of this policy upon its relations with another government. If the Japanese, for example, had given up Tsingtao in 1920 during the presidential campaign which took place in the United States during that summer, it would have made the case of the advocates of American entrance into the League of Nations much stronger. The Japanese had promised to give up Tsingtao and events have shown that it was their intention to do so. Let the reader imagine the feelings of the Japanese people if during that summer the American government had appealed to the Japanese to turn Tsingtao over to the Chinese at once in order to remove the Shantung question from American domestic politics and in order to assist in securing the adoption of what the Democratic party in the United States undoubtedly regarded as a liberal foreign policy.

From the point of view of any government it is true that foreign governments do not always do things at convenient times or in convenient ways. If foreign governments show in their acts and policies over a period of years a spirit of friendliness and some degree of consideration it is about all that any people can expect.

(*TO BE CONCLUDED*)

30-301

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Men and Events

J. P. Davis, Executive American Consul, Shanghai, who has been suffering from typhoid fever at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai, has been removed to his home and is convalescing rapidly.

J. S. Dolan has severed all connection with the China and Java Export Company, according to an announcement made in the daily papers this week. Myron Simon has assumed the power of attorney for the firm and general managership.

"Big Game and Other Hunting in China," illustrated with lantern slides, was the subject of a lecture given by A. C. de Sowerby, at the Royal Asiatic Society on Friday, October 31, at 5:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the China Society of Science and Arts.

A Hallowe'een dance was to be given at the Navy Y. M. C. A. on Friday evening, October 31 for sailors. The band from the U. S. S. *Black Hawk* played during the evening for dancing. Refreshments were served, consisting of pumpkin pie and other delicious dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rugh were at home in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W.E. Hypes, at their residence, 532 Rue Ratard, on Wednesday afternoon, October 29, at 4:30 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Hypes are on a tour of the world and Mr. Rugh has acted as their guide in the Orient.

The American Association of University Women held their regular meeting at the American Women's Club rooms on Tuesday afternoon, October 28, when more than eighty members and their guests were served dinner. Mrs. Carleton Lacy presided over the dinner and a short program followed.

An Inter-Allied dinner is to be held at the French Club on the evening of Armistice Day, November 11, at 7 o'clock, under the auspices of the United Services' Association. It is hoped that members and friends will apply for their tickets at an early date and they can be obtained from the Association at $5.00.

A new foreign-style hotel will be ready for occupancy on December 1, in Yokohama, Japan, as announced by the Pacific Hotel of Yokohama. The hotel will have fifty mødern rooms, all facing out toward some view of the hotel's gardens, or tennis courts or Yokohama harbor. It will offer both the European and American plan. A roof garden will be opened in the Spring.

Several of the Asiatic fleet vessels in Shanghai held open house on Monday, October 27, in observance of Navy Day, so designated by President Coolidge. The Commander of the U.S.S. *Black Hawk* was in charge of the program, but owing to the news of the death of Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, only a few of the ships were at home to Americans and other nationals.

The offices of the China Central Committee, American Red Cross, were closed this week, in accordance with instructions received from Washington, whereby all foreign chapters of the American Red Cross have been closed. Twenty-seven chapters have been effected by this act, operating in seven foreign countries. All future correspondence relative to American Red Cross work is to be carried on with National Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The latest issue of the *Far Eastern Times*, edited and published by Putnam Weale, Peking, reached Shanghai late this week, after being suppressed for a week in the Capital. According to the story published in the *Times*, the offices were visited by the Metropolitan police and subjected to a series of inconveniences and sealed. The trouble was apparently caused by the question of what constituted legitimate news from the viewpoint of the government.

W. F. Hypes, general manager of the sales department of Marshall, Field and Company of Chicago, was the principal speaker at the weekly meeting of the Rotary Club on Thursday, October 30, at the Astor House, Shanghai. Mr. Hypes has been connected with the company since 1881. Mrs. Hypes is accompanying Mr. Hypes on his trip around the world. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rugh, at 552 Rue Ratard while in Shanghai.

Bishop L. J. Birney in charge of Methodist Church activities in China, returned to Shanghai after a year's vacation in America attending conferences and conventions and delivering addresses to many of the larger Methodist churches in America. Accompanying him is Mrs. Birney and their daughter, Miss Dorothy. Bishop Birney was returned by the Conference in Springfield, Massachusetts, for another four years in China to be responsible for the Methodist Church at the two conferences in the Yangtze Valley.

News from North China

Tientsin, being cut off from the Capital through Feng Yu-hsiang's *coup d'etat*, is somewhat panic-stricken. Rumors of hundreds of kinds are afloat and great anxiety is felt by the residents in the Chinese city. Every house and every room in the foreign concessions has been occupied to its fullest capacity, processions of carts, rickshaws and other vehicles crowding the streets conveying personal effects into the foreign protected territories. As a consequence land-lords and house-owners have realized a rare chance of profiteering by charging exorbitant rentals.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the great war premier now living in retirement in Tientsin, has shown great activity here regarding the *coup* in Peking. He would enter Peking if that were the wish of the people of the provinces, Mr. Yao Chen, formerly the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and one of the prominent leaders of the Anfu Party, told a newspaper correspondent here in Tuan's behalf. He said that Tuan would, in case he enters Peking, call two national conferences, one of all the military leaders of the country to settle military affairs and the aftermaths of the war and the other of the citizens' representatives to discuss problems regarding the reorganization and reformation of the country and government.

Up to Wednesday, October 22, more than five thousand wounded soldiers had arrived in Tientsin from Shanhaikuan where several serious engagements took place during the last few days. According to the wounded soldiers brought back, the battles at Shanhaikuan during this war have been the heaviest fighting ever experienced by them since the establishment of the Republic. At present all the army, Red Cross and missionary hospitals are crowded with wounded soldiers. Many of the lightly-wounded soldiers after being discharged from hospitals are wandering about the streets.

Colonel Sautel, the former commander of the French Forces in North China, departed from Tientsin last Wednesday on the *Kanan Maru* bound for Japan where, accompanied by his wife and daughter, he will board s.s. *Porthos* for France. A large representation of Chinese and foreign officialadom was present at the wharf to give the French officer a royal send-off and a military guard of honor composed of French, British, American, Japanese and Chinese soldiers was in attendance.

The Tientsin Woman's Club held a social and musical afternoon at the Masonic Temple, Tientsin, last Tuesday under its Home and Children's Department. Mrs. Sands and Miss Martin spoke on the activities of the local girl guides and Brownies respectively. There were also a number of exhibitions and exercises of the guides and Brownies.

The Historical Association of Peking held its first meeting of the season last Saturday in the Library of the Social and Political Science Association. Baron de Staol-Holstein, a well-known Orientalist, spoke on the topic: "Hellas and India" in which he depicted the cultural relations between Greece and India. Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Hu Shih offered other interesting talks. The following are the newly elected officers of the association: President, Dr. John C. Ferguson; vice-president, Dr. Hu Shih; treasurer, Dean William Hung; Corresponding secretary, Dr. K. Schirmer; recording secretary, Prof. G. H. Danton.

General Chow Meng-hsien, Chief Aid-de-Camp to the President, was appointed the Director General of the Peking-Mukden Railway to replace Mr. Shui Chun-shao, who was transferred to the Ministry of Communications for service. Mr. Wu Meng-lai was appointed new Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway replacing Mr. Jen Hsiao-shan who fled from Shanghai following Ho Feng-lin's flight.

Nankai College, Tientsin, celebrated its twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Middle School last Friday and Saturday at the University Campus and the Middle School Grounds respectively. Mr. Fen Yuan-lin, President of the National Normal University in Peking and formerly Minister of Education, was the principal speaker on the first day and Mr. R. M. Hersey, Consulting Secretary of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. was the chief speaker on the second day. There were also ceremonies for the unveiling of the statue of General Li Chun, former Tuchun of Kiangsu who contributed large sums of money to the college.

The Far Eastern *Times*, of Peking, which is a Chinese enterprise under the control of a Britisher, received orders from the Peking police which practically meant its suspension of publication. The trouble came on account of the publication of certain kind of war news which was considered as favoring the Mukden side. Consequently, the paper is still in suspension and is endeavoring to resume publication through the aid of the British Legation.

Tientsin, October 24, 1924.

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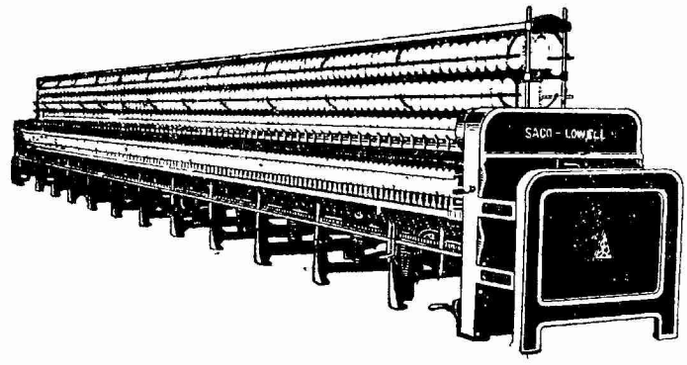

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News from Central China

W. F. Hypes, head of the Sales Department Marshall, Field & Company, Chicago, is visiting Hankow from Peking this week. Mr. Hypes is keenly interested in Y. M. C. A. work, and during his yisit, he has made a close investigation of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. He was entertained on Wednesday by theAmerican Chamber of Commerce of Hankow.

Lansing Hoyt, formerly U. S. Trade Commissioner, passed through Hankow enroute to Ichang. Mr. Hoyt is visiting the Upper Yangtze on business, and will spend a fewweeks there before returning to Shanghai.

Arthur Rugh, Secretary of the Religious Work Department of the Y. M. C. A. National Committee of Shanghai, is now in Hankow accompanying the visiting party from Chicago headed by Mr. W. F. Hypes. Mr. Rugh will conduct the party to Nanking after their visit in Hankow.

D. Giolina, auditor of the Government Salt Administration of Chungking, Szechuen, is leaving Chungking for Peking. He is relieved by Mr. Katow, who has already arrived in Chungking.

O. Mellows, Postal Commissioner of Nanchang, Kiangsi province, has been transferred to the Eastern Szechuen District of the Post Office, Before his departure from Nanchang, he was entertained by the whole staff of the Nanchang office.

H. S. Harman, assistant manager of the Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. in Hankow, has been transferred to the Mukden branch of the company. Accompanied by his wife and mother, Mr. Harman left last Sunday for Shanghai on his way north.

Walter C. Jenkins, manager of L. C. Gillespie & Sons at Wanhsien, was married in Kobe, Japan, on October 14 to Miss Meriam Bancroft, of Concord, N. H., formerly with the Church General Hospital in Wuchang. The couple will return to Wanhsien the early part of November.

Bishop L. H. Roots, who recently made a trip to Ichang on matters connected with the work of his Mission there, returned to Hankow last Saturday. Bishop and Mrs. Roots were at home on October 21 to their friends to meet Bishop J. S. Motoda of Tokyo.

Kiang Kiang-hu, a Chinese socialist leader who was formerly with the Oriental Department of the University of California, Berkeley, is now lecturing in Changsha, Hunan. He is visiting Changsha at the request of educational bodies of Hunan. Dr. Kiang is now interested in educational work in Peking and Shanghai.

Percy Y. Hsia, English secretary of the Hankow Magistrate, has just completed the translation into Chinese of a book entitled "The Law of Fire Insurance." The book is a combination of extracts from three authorities on the subject, and it has taken Mr. Hsia over two years to complete the work.

Huang Yu-chen, newly appointed Pacification Commissioner of Yunnan province, has telegraphed Peking that he is rushing preparations for his trip to Yunnan. He is going to Yunnan on behalf of Peking in an attempt to bring that province under the administration of the Peking government.

The 10th annual national Educational Convention was formally opened in Kaifeng, Honan, on October 15. The Convention which was scheduled to commence on October 10, was later postponed due to the late arrival in Kaifeng of provincial delegates. Fourteen provinces were represented at the conference, and more delegates are expected to arrive during the sessions.

The Fu Chung Corporation announce that they are not able to supply coal at the present time, no consignment having been received from the north owing to the fact that cars on the Peking-Hankow Railway are commandeered for military purposes. The prices of coal have increased considerably through the shortage of supply.

Conditions of crops in the central provinces are on the whole reported to be very favorable. The heavy rainfall during the summer threatened the destruction of all autumn crops, but now the long dry spell has brought them to good conditions. Many Chinese predict this will be the best year since 1921 in districts not affected by flood.

General Deng Shi-hou, governor of Chungking, is reported to be in negotiations with an American firm for a loan of $2,000,000 to continue road construction and improvements between Chungking and Chengtu.

Mrs. Arthur S. Kean, wife of Professor Kean of Boone University, Wuchang, died on the morning of October 21 after having been ill for a week with pleurisy, which subsequently developed into meningitis. Mrs. Kean was an ardent worker of the American Church Mission as a teacher and nurse of the Church General Hospital. In accordance with her wishes, the body will be cremated.

P. S. J.

Hankow, October 24, 1924.

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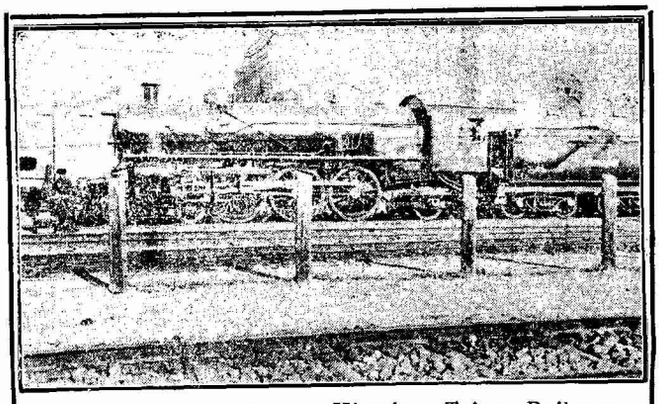

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China Marks Time Till Wu Succeeds or Fails

Everything in China hinges on the result of the fighting around Peking between Wu Pei-fu and General Feng Yu-hsiang who on October 22 set himself up in Peking as dictator as described in the editorial columns of this issue. If Feng succeeds in keeping Wu out of Peking, then attention will be focussed on the stand Wu may or may not be able to make elsewhere and the support which the provinces of Central China will accord him. And further, Feng's success in agreeing with Chang Tso-lin and calling a round-table conference of China's military and civil leaders must be closely watched. On the other hand, if Wu Pei-fu overthrows Feng this year, then China will spend an agitated winter pondering the final outcome of fighting between Wu and Chang Tso-lin. Whatever turn events take, it is certain that China for the most part can only mark time for several months to come until a certain measure of stability is restored. Not only China but the foreign powers as well are deeply interested in the results of the next weeks and months. Japan is much interested because of its policies and proximity to China, and especially because of its financial interests particularly in Manchuria which are likely to suffer if any change in the regime of Chang Tso-lin occurs. The United States and other nations are particularly interested in China for herself, and secondarily for business reasons and further, both Japan's and the Soviet's attitude toward China during its civil war are matters of moment to all other nations.

In the past week, attention has been drawn to Japan's note to Chang Tso-lin and to Peking in which the attention of both factions is diplomatically called to Japan's interests in Manchuria and the need for leaving them undisturbed. While identical notes went to Mukden and Peking, the note could only be of import to Peking which was then attempting an expedition into Manchuria. Japan has nothing to fear from Chang Tso-lin. On account of this latter phase of Japan's notes, its neutrality has been questioned in the press of China. From the notes, as well as from past circumstances and experiences, Japan's favor for Chang Tso-lin is quite evident. The Soviet is the only other nation whose neutrality has been questioned. Soviet leaders hope to see a Communistic revolution some way develop from present fighting, and a Riga paper plainly stated recently that the time was ripe for revolution in China. In addition, the Soviet agents in China are clearly ready to avail themselves of any opportunity which may arise for turning China events to their advantage and much depends on the party which eventually comes into power in Peking, but it would seem that the Soviet was making the nation generally most suspicious of it, for China is in no sense Bolshevistically inclined.

Calm Follows Red Massacre in Canton

Following the recent massacres of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps and their families by Canton Reds, described in a special article in this issue, a measure of quiet has been restored. Last week General Chen Chiung-ming, Sun Yat-sen's arch enemy, was reported to be marching on Canton to save the citizenry from further Bolshevik atrocities. Latest reports are that discord between Chen and his officers brought the march to a halt, so that Sun Yat-sen and his Red followers (or leaders, as they appear to be) remain in control of the city. Sun Yat-sen's son, Sun Fo, left Mukden on October 28, after consulting with Chang Tso-lin, to return to Canton and again assume the post of mayor., Other news of interest pertaining to South China includes the landing of "Little" Hsu Shu-tseng at Hongkong. He was deported from Shanghai summarily after having attempted to mix into the Kiangsu-Chekiang war settlement and was told not to land in China. Hsu purchased his ticket for London, but on reaching Hongkong, the governor there told him that the British foreign office did not wish him to go direct to London and he was practically ordered to land and is now in Hongkong under surveillance.

Chinese Troops Leave Shanghai War Zone

Most of the troops engaged in the 40 days' war around Shanghai have now left, though several thousand defeated Chekiang troops remain at Kiangwan race-course fully armed but closely watched. General Chi Hsieh-yuan returned to Nanking during the week, his departure from the environs of Shanghai evidently hastened by the *coup* at Peking. The Hupeh troops who first arrived in Shanghai after the flight of General Lu Yung-hsiang are now being transported up the river, having received $75,000 for pay and expenses. They were at first ordered by Wu to the

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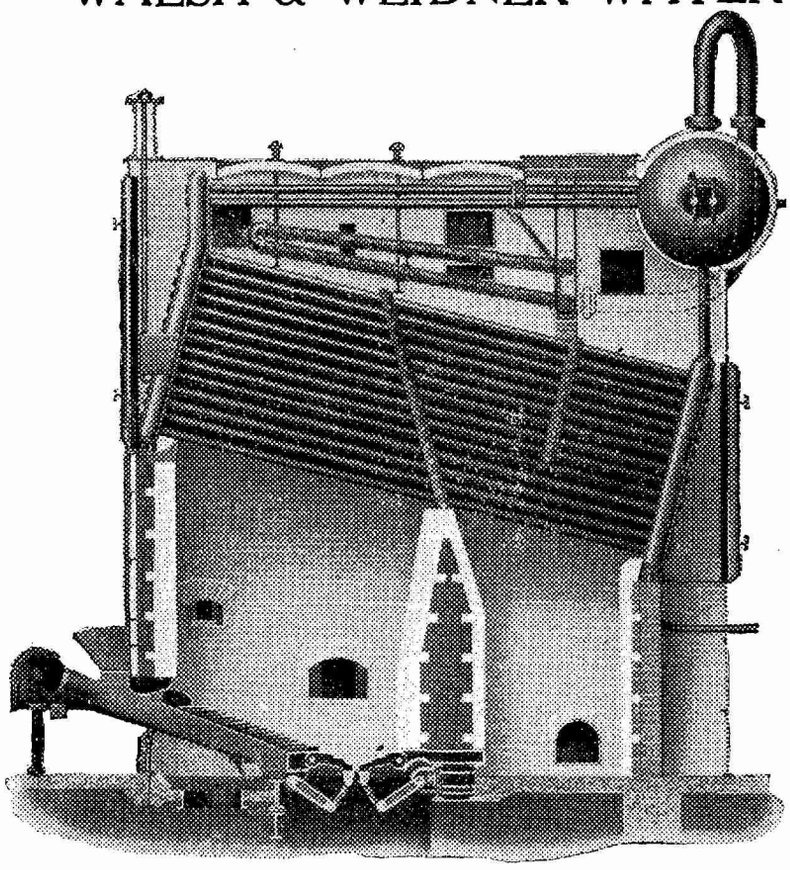

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North to fight Chang Tso-lin, but following the *coup* they waited in Shanghai for furhter developments. It is now probable that they will go from Central China to Tientsin to join Wu's forces in his march against Peking. Following ardent requests of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce that the Arsenal at Lunghua be removed and that the post of Defense Commissioner be abolished, General Chi announced his favor of the plan. Wu Pei-fu was consulted, and he decreed that the Arsenal be romoved to Hanyang, but that the post of Defense Commissioner be maintained until the trouble in the North ended when the matter would receive consideration. So, General Chi holds the post of Shanghai Defense Commissioner as a result of the war, and is represented in Shanghai by General Bei Pao-shan. All fears of further fighting around Shanghai are evidently dispelled, for practically all of the foreign war vessels have left the Whangpoo.

Defense Measures at Tientsin

Since the Peking *coup*, Wu Pei-fu has been in the Chinese city of Tientsin organizing his forces against Peking and directing defensive measure against Chang Tso-lin in the Shanhaikwan area. This has necessitated foreign defense measures to preserve the neutrality of the concessions as happened in Shanghai during September. To the American marines always stationed in the city, a landing party of 200 Americans was made from the *Huron* on October 27, and two Japanese, one French, one British and one Italian gunboat are lying off Tienisin. The Japanese are increasing their guard at Tientsin, and the civilian residents have organized Volunteer corps. No Chinese troops are to be allowed within two miles of the city. Wu Pei-fu has also been requested to leave the Chinese city, as his presence there is a violation of the 1901 Protocol. While no great trouble is expected at Tientsin, still there are thousands of Chinese soldiers in the immediate vicinity, and every precaution is necessary. The diplomatic corps have warned the Chinese that the Peking-Tientsin railway must be kept open, in accord with the 1901 Boxer Protocol, and if the Chinese fail to do this, there is likelihood that the foreigners will take a hand in its running.

Flood Victims Feel Famine Pangs

While fighting goes on around the flooded areas of North China, the inhabitants whose farms were wiped out during the rains of July are beginning to feel the predicted famine. The relief measures are apparently going on as well as conditions permit, but little gets into the press regarding the progress of the drive for funds or the measures of relief being afforded. The farmers of the flooded areas will suffer chiefly through being unable to plant winter wheat and through having lost this fall's crop, so that the majority of the victims face months of dependence on outside help with absolutely no alternative, it would seem, but to starve.

On October 27, the Japanese Minister at Peking and Soviet Ambassador Karakhan were to have resumed their parleys with a view to arranging an agreement preliminary to a treaty between the two countries. The last efforts in that direction were brought to an end by Japan, whose Minister declared that it was futile to attempt further negotiations. Saghalien is presumed to be the cheif obstacle to an agreement, but undoubtedly Japan is willing to await the end of the fighting in North China before finally committing itself to any definite principles of agreement with the Soviet. However, Karakhan requested Minister Yoshizawa to reopen the parleys on October 27, and his request was granted.

Elsewhere in the Far East, nothing of moment has transpired in the past few day.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

October 21. Ramsay MacDonald makes appeal to Liberal Party for their support despite previous statements as to the Conservative-Union pact being a tribute to Labor efficiency.——French troops evacuate Karlsruhe and Mannheim and reports have it that Allied and German experts agree to withdrawal of certain pledges.——German loan bonds are dealt in at a high premium.——Zaghul Pasha, Egyptian Premier, calls audience to complete the independence of Egypt and Sudan.

October 22. Election campaign in Great Britain is earmarked rowdy and disorderly.——Task of instilling spirit of discipline into Fascists of Italy proves beyond power of Senator de Bono, Chief of National Militia.

October 23. President Coolidge delivers, what is believed to be final appeal to American people to return him to power and stresses prosperity at present time in asking support for Republicans.——Nobel prize for medicine and physiology for 1924 is awarded Professor Einthoven of Leyden University.

October 24. De Valera, Irish Republican leader, is arrested in Town Hall at Ulster in a speech defying Ulster authorities.——Paris report says French government is on point of recognizing Soviet government.

October 25. Stanley Baldwin starts on tour of Scotland.——Russian Communists make use of election in Great Britain for distribution of propoganda.——South Africa decides not to take part in next year's British Empire Exhibition but Newfoundland government expresses willingness to do so.——Leadings of political parties in Germany unable to arrive at agreement.——Mexico practically breaks off diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain.

October 26. M. Zinovieff sends message to Trades Union Congress declaring letter alleged to be signed by him is gross falsification.——U. S. airship Shenandoah completes successful return trip of 9,000 miles from Atlantic to Pacific coast of America.——Reports have it that J. P. Morgan and Co., have made loan to France of Frs. 3,0000,000,000.——Henry C. Wallace, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture dies following an operation for appendicitis.

October 27. De Valera, Irish leader is taken to Belfast under strong police escort.——Agreement is reached between German and Dutch shipping companies trading between Europe and South America.——French trade returns show improvement.

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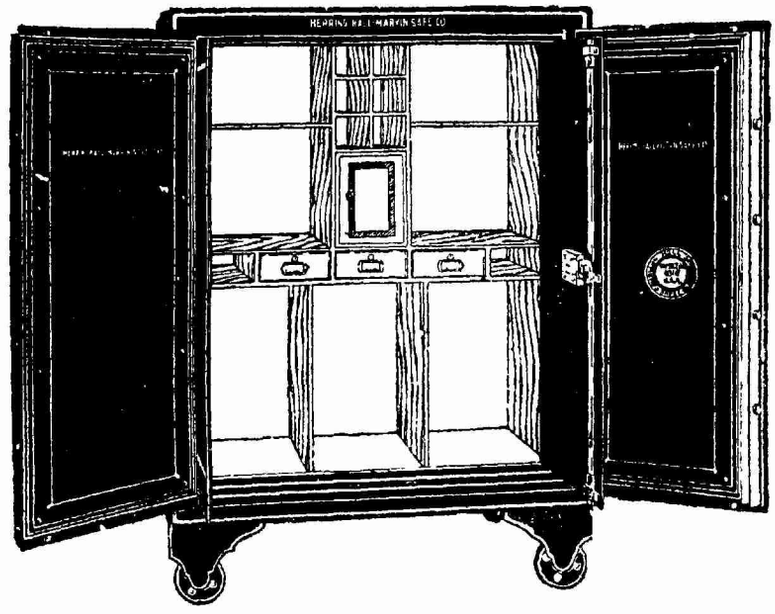

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Who's Who in China

Mr. Ts'ao Jui
曹銳字健亭

Mr. Ts'ao Jui was born at Tientsin, Chihli province, in 1868. He is a younger brother of Marshal Ts'ao Kun, now President of China. Mr. Ts'ao Jui was a Chien Sheng or Collegian of the Imperial Academy, in the Ching Dynasty. He began his career as a Military Legal Officer in the Second Division of the Imperial Army. During the First Revolution in 1911 Mr. Ts'ao was in charge of a military supply station of the Northern troops engaged in the suppression of the Revolution.

Upon the establishment of the Republic in 1912, Mr. Ts'ao became Acting Judicial Commissioner of Chihli. In April of the same year he was transferred to be Commissioner of Provincial Treasury of Chihli which position he resigned in December 1912. During the following years Mr. Ts'ao served as advisor and secretary to Marshal Ts'ao Kun, who was then Commander of the Third Division and from 1915 Tuchun of Chihli.

Marshal Ts'ao Kun became concurrently Civil Governor of Chihli in July 1917. In January 1918 upon Marshal Ts'ao Kun becoming Pacification Commissioner of Hunan and Hupei, Mr. Ts'ao Jui was appointed to act as Civil Governor of Chihli. Subsequently Mr. Ts'ao was ordered to be Director for the Ordnance Supply Office. In July 1919 he was appointed Civil Governor of Chihli.

In September 1920 Mr. Ts'ao received a concurrent appointment as Director General of the Famine Relief for the Metropolitan Area. In October he was given the Fourth Order of Merit and in December the Second Class Tashou Chiaho Decoration. In September 1921 Mr. Ts'ao was given the First Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho and also the First Class Wenhu Decoration. In June 1922 Mr. Ts'ao was relieved of the Civil Governorship of Chihli. In April 1923 he was awarded the Second Order of Merit.

In February 1924 Mr. Ts'ao was appointed Director of the Government Mining Enterprises in Chihli. In September 1924 he was appointed Commissariat General of the Punitive Expedition against Chang Tso-lin.

Mr. Wang Yu-ling
汪有齡字子健

Mr. Wang Yu-ling was born at Hangchow, Chekiang province, in 1879. He is a returned student from Japan where he studied Law in the Government Law College. After his return to China, Mr. Wang became a translator in the Hupei Agricultural Bureau. After some time he went to Peking where he first accepted the post of compiler of the *Commercial Gazette* in the Board of Commerce.

The other positions Mr. Wang held under the Ching Regime were those of Deputy-Judge of the Second Civil Department of the Supreme Court and Senior Compiler of the Law Codification Office. Mr. Wang was a Councillor of the Law Department of the Nanking Provisional Government. From August to September 1912, he was Vice-Minister of Justice. In 1914 he was appointed Vice President of the Law Codification Commission.

Yuan Shih-kai, having dissolved the First Parliament in January 1914, created a new advisory body called Tsan-Cheng-Yuan in May 1914. Of this Advisory Body, Mr. Wang was appointed a Tsan Cheng or a Member. In was dissolved in June 1916 when its creator had died; and the First Parliament was reconvoked. After the second dissolution of the First Parliament in June 1917, the Peking government created a Temporary Senate whose duty it was to revise the Parliamental Election and Organization Laws. Mr. Wang was the President of the Senate which was convoked in January 1918.

Based upon the revised laws, a New Parliament was called which was convoked in August 1918 and of which Mr. Wang was a Senator. It was dismissed in August 1920 after the Chihli-Anfu War. Up to that time Mr. Wang had been the Editor-in-Chief of the *Kung Yen Pao*, the organ of the Anfu Party. Mr. Wang was one of the northern delegates to the internal peace conference held at Shanghai in February 1919. Since 1921 Mr. Wang has been a legal practitioner in Peking and also the President of the Chao Yang University, Peking, of which he was the founder.

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New Books and Publications

Ethics of Opium, by Ellen N. Lamotte

Published by the Century Company: 1924, Price $1.75.

In the opinion of the author the key to the opium problem of the world, and the only hopeful basis of control, is the trade in the drug. So long as opium is produced and allowed to enter channels of trade immensely in excess of medical requirements, so long will it be a trade that caters to the dollars of the dope fiend, and so long, too, will it continue to seep its devastating poison from the Orient to the Occident. Therefore, in dealing with opium production and with the attitude of certain European nations that sanction the use and retail sale of opium in their Far Eastern possessions, the author is concerned with fundamental aspects of the matter.

After a brief consideration of the nature and scope of "The World's Drug Problem" in a chapter so named, she gives separate attention to each of the drug-producing countries—India and other British dependencies, China and other independent nations or their colonies. There is some historical and economic background, but in the main this is a marshalling of present-day facts, well-documented and constituting a strong indictment, but so imbued with the humane passion of the author that it is altogether living stuff.

Miss La Motte, who was trained as a nurse in Johns Hopkins Hospital and was for eight years in charge of the Tuberculosis Division of the Health Department of Baltimore, subsequently serving in the World War in a front-line French Hospital in Belgium, has for the past eight years made an intensive study of the opium problem.

Her interest became aroused during a visit to the Far East in 1916-17 when, for the first time, she learned of the opium traffic fastened upon the Orient by its European masters. She then saw at first hand the physical and moral ruin that this policy involved, also the helplessness of the Orientals to rid themselves of opium until their European rulers experienced a change of heart. A previous book, "The Opium Monopoly," published in 1920, was a condensed presentation of the situation, while her "Peking Dust," mainly a book of impressions, devotes a chapter to showing how China has been betrayed to the Opium Ring.

For several years, now, Miss La Motte has been living in London, studying the drug question from its European angles. She has been to Geneva three times during the past year, when the Opium Committee of the League of Nations has been holding its meetings, not in any official capacity but to learn the methods and measures taken by the League to bring the world's drug traffic, as such, to an end. Miss La Motte's close and prolonged study of this drug situation from the international point of view has made her one of the foremost authorities on the subject.

Such a book as this should prove of great value and interest to several classes of persons, especially in view of the report that a conference has been called by the League of Nations for next June, which may result in a new convention between nations and is vuite likely, we understand, to be held in Washington.

A Controversial Modernist

Five Present-Day Controversies, by Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., LL. D. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

In this volume we have a popular exposition of liberal Protestantism by an able and moderate man. Sensibly and honestly he tries to show how modern thought is both rational and religious. What he says has been said many times before, but many of the letters in our newspapers would indicate that it needs to be said again, especially when done so clearly and breezily as here. The author is a preacher rather than a scholar so that it is not surprising to find a number of minor errors in psychology, history, textual criticism, etc. But the general position taken is sound from both the point of view of scholarship and of common sense. And the reading of this book will tend to make Christians more intelligent and charitable.

M. N. Throop

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WHIST MAH JONG

In the United States Court for China

LUCILLE ROMAGOY SLEGMAN, Plaintiff, vs. BARTON DUDLEY SLEGMAN, Defendant.	Cause No. 2502 Civil No. 950 SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

BARTON DUDLEY SLEGMAN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Oct. 7, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Throughout this week the market displayed a steady tendency and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range, with the net result of a moderate advance from last week's level. The speculative element seem to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to operate on either side of the market, and are assuming a waiting attitude, requiring new developments in the general outlook as an incentive to fresh operations. The demand for spot cotton has been very good, the largest part of the demand coming from Japanese exporters.

On the whole, the outlook as it appears to-day does not seem to warrant the expectation of extreme fluctuations, and the probability, therefore, is for a continuance of rather narrow markets until the situation will shape itself in one way or the other in a more decided manner, and conservatism should therefore be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady. New business for export has been booked, some 4,000 to 5,000 bales in all counts at an advance of Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 1.50 compared with last week's level, and the market closed with a steady undertone.

Liverpool, Oct. 23, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling Spot	13.62	Pence
„ Jan	13.12	„
„ Mar	13.18	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Oct. 23, 1924.

New York Market:—

Dec	22.82	Cents
Jan	22.92	„
Mar	23.22	„
May	23.40	„
July	23.10	„
Spot	23.95	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Oct. 23, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	461	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	„	391	„ „
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	„	438	„ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	Tls.	37.25
Shanghai, Oct.	„	36.50
M-ginned, Nov/Dec	„	36.00
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec	„	37.50
Ningpo, Spot	„	35.00

Market:—*Steady.*

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IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINAN, CHINA

In re Estate of LOUIS J. MCCARRON, Deceased.

Probate Action No. 3. Notice of Hearing.

Notice is hereby given that the 4th day of November, 1924, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the American Consular Court at Tsinan, China, has been appointed as the time and the place of hearing the petition of Francis F. Tucker, praying for the proof of a document purporting to be the last will and testament of of Louis J. McCarron, deceased, and for the issuance of letters testamentary thereon.

H. L. MILBOURNE.
Vice Consul of the United States of America,
Acting Judicially

Dated at Tsinan, China, October 1, 1924.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, October 29, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of bar silver in London has fallen considerably during the week, to-day's quotations of 34 1/16d. ready and 34 1/16d. forward, being respectively 1/8d. and 1/16d. lower than those ruling this day last week; China has consistently been reported as a seller. The official T/T rate on London has followed the course of silver and declined from 3/4 to 3/4 1/16d. Speculators have bought old T T fairly heavily during the last few days on their oversold position in Yen, referred to in ours of last week has been liquidated and the overbought position both in sterling and Yen created; it is estimated that their overbought position in Yen is approximately Yen. 10 000,000. Under their influence the market has been distinctly weak but closes quiet and steadier with the following rates offering:—T/T on London 3/4 11/16d, T/T on New York 76 1/4.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

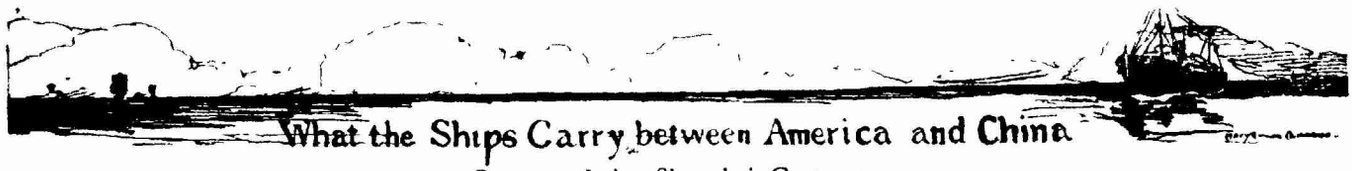
Sycee and Bar Silver	Tls.	53,053,000	an increase of Tls. 666,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars	$	46,910 000	an increase of $ 450 000
Silver Yen	Yen.		800,000

Estimated value Tls. 86,759,000 as against Tls. 50,883,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct. 23	Friday Oct. 24	Saturday Oct. 25	Monday Oct. 27	Tuesday Oct. 28	We... Oct. ...
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*open clos*
T/T London	3/4.200	3/5	3/4 3/4	3/5	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4 3/4 1/16	3/4
O Dfts. „	—	3/5 1/16	3/4 13/16	3/5 1/16	3/4 13/16	3.4 13/16 3.4 15/16	3/4
4m/s „	—	3/5 1	3/5	3/5 1/4	3/5	3/5 3/4 1/2	3/4
T/T India	228.450	226 1/4	225	227	225 1/4	225 1/4 222 1/4	224
T/T France	1,408.600	1470	1460	1470	1465	1465 1445	144
T/T N. Y.	74.820	77	76 1/4	77	76 1/4	76 1/2 75 1/2	75
T/T Hong	71.295	71	71	71	71	71 71	71
T/T Japan	54.530	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/4 51 1/4	51
T/T Batavia	198.550	200 3/4	200	201	190 3/4	199 3/4 197 1/4	198
T/T S raits	70.040	68 1/4	69 1/4	68 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4 70	70
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred D/A	3/5.630	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2 3 5 3/4	3/6
4m/s „ D/P	—	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2	3/6 3/4	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2 3/6	3/6
6m/s „ D/A	3/6.065	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/2	3 6 1/2 6 1/2	3/6
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,482.000	1545	1535	1545	1540	1504 1520	153
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.380	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/4	78 3/4	78 1/2 77 3/4	78
4m/s „ Docs	—	80	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/4	79 1/4 78 1/4	79

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower whenfalling.	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct 27	Oct. 28	O
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35 15/16	35 1/2	35 7/16	35 1/16	35 1/16	35
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 70 1/2	G. $. 70 1/2	G. $. 70 3/4	G. $. 70	G. $. 70	G. $
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chaupping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 244.00	Tls. 243.00	Tls. 250.40	Tls. 248.70	Tls. 248.00	Tls. 24
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.60	72.6625	72.925	72.6875	72.80	72
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 1/4 3/4%	Bombay on London	T/T
„ 4	3 1/4 3/4%	Hongkong on „	T/T
„ 6	3 1/4 3/4%	Kobe „ „ „	T/T



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

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S. S. Bowes Castle September 17, from U. S. A.

Embroidery Cotton, in Skeins	Pls.	53
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	11
Iron Galvanized: bolts and Nuts	,,	18
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	708
Dextrine	,,	80
Dye-stuff	,,	20
Flour, Corn	,,	54
Glucose	,,	32
Lampwick	,,	7
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	1,164
Paints Composition	,,	15
Paper, Unclassed	,,	727
Starch Corn	,,	9
Wax, Paraffin	,,	4 267
Lanterns	Pcs.	4,800
Machines Sewing	,,	50
Motor-cars	,,	1
Cigarettes	Mills.	22,500
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	230,460

S. S. Taiyo Maru, September 22, from U. S. A.

Leather Patent	Pls.	19
Macaroni	,,	10
Milk, Evaporated	,,	528

S. S. West Carmona, Sept. 17, from U. S. A.

Iron Plate Cuttings	Pls.	1,712
Oil Kerosene in Cases	Galls.	140,400
,, Lubricating	,,	12,18.
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,	164

S. S. Teucer, September 26, To Philadelphia.

Hair, Human	Pls.	96

To Boston:

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	137
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	8
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	13
Wool, Sheep's	,,	500

To New York.

Bristles	,,	10
Hair, Horse	,,	11
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	1 9
Nutgalls	,,	420
Oil, Wood	,,	11 660
Straw Braid, White	,,	43
Wool, Sheep's	,,	799
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	351

S. S. President Van Buren, Sept. 24, To Philadelphia:

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	118

To Boston:

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	9
Tea Black, other Ports	Pls	20
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	325
Bristles	,,	54

To New York:

Tea, Green; Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	69
Antimony Regulus	,,	672
Bristles	,,	150
Camphor	,,	434
Egg Albumen Dried	,,	78
,, ,, Moist	,,	113
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	268
,, Whole Frozen	,,	322
Feathers	,,	300
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	17
Oil, Camphor	,,	84
Oil, Wood	,,	839
Rhubarb	,,	122
Seed, Sesamum	,,	840
Wool, Sheep's	,,	486
Mats, Rush	Pcs.	10,800
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	2 872
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	5 >00
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	39,769
Lace	,, ,,	1,548

S. S. Inverbank, September 23, from U. S. A.

Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	3 363
,, Washers	,,	523
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	2,775
,, Scrap, Old	,,	204
,, Plates, Old	,,	755
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,631
Paper, Writing	,,	57
,, Unclassed	,,	744

S. S. Iyo Maru, September 24, from U. S.

Timber, aths	Pcs.	300 450

S. S. President Pierce, Sept. 23, from U. S. A.

Acid, Boracic	Pls.	84
Almonds	,,	3
Canned Asparagus	,,	91
Canned Fruits	,,	494
Cheese	,,	5
Fruits, Dried	,,	6
,, Fresh	,,	21
Grease	,,	26
Ink, Printing	,,	362
Leadfoil	,,	387
Leather, Calf	,,	6
Leather, Sole	,,	931
Macaroni	,,	74
Milk, Evaporated	,,	94
,, Condensed	,,	720
Oranges, Fresh	,,	8
Paints, Unclassed	,,	3
Paper Unclassed	,,	6,830
Soda, Unclassed	,,	2
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	91
Wax Paraffin	,,	185
Chocolate	Lbs.	576
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	12,406
,, Salad	,,	150
Varnish	,,	100
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	44,400
Pianos	,,	1
Canned Fruits	Doz.	23
,, Sardines	,,	400
,, Vegetables	,,	278
Coffee, in Tins	,,	25
Hats	,,	13
Cigarettes	Mille.	50,000
Machinery	Hk Tls.	5,495

S. S. President Van Buren, Sept. 25, from U. S. A.

Iron Anvils	Pls.	13
,, Washers	,,	329
Canned Fruits	,,	15
Cement	,,	381
Dextrine	,,	21
Fish, Cod, Dried	,,	14
Glue Cow	,,	46
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	3,197
Ink, Printing	,,	120
Leather Enamel	,,	5
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	300
Oakum	,,	18
Oranges, Fresh	,,	78
Packings, Unclassed	,,	16
Paper, Writing	,,	61
,, Unclassed	,,	49
Soap, Bar	,,	58
Soda Ash	,,	80
Twine	,,	6
Canned Fish	,,	400
Canned Meats	,,	372
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	Galls.	27,990
Rum	,,	16,090
Varnish	,,	223
Bedsteads	Pcs.	18
Bells	,,	108
Scales	,,	180
Typewriters	,,	28
Cigarettes	,,	50,000
Shoes	Pairs	9
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 251	Hk. Tls.	21,274
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	62,541

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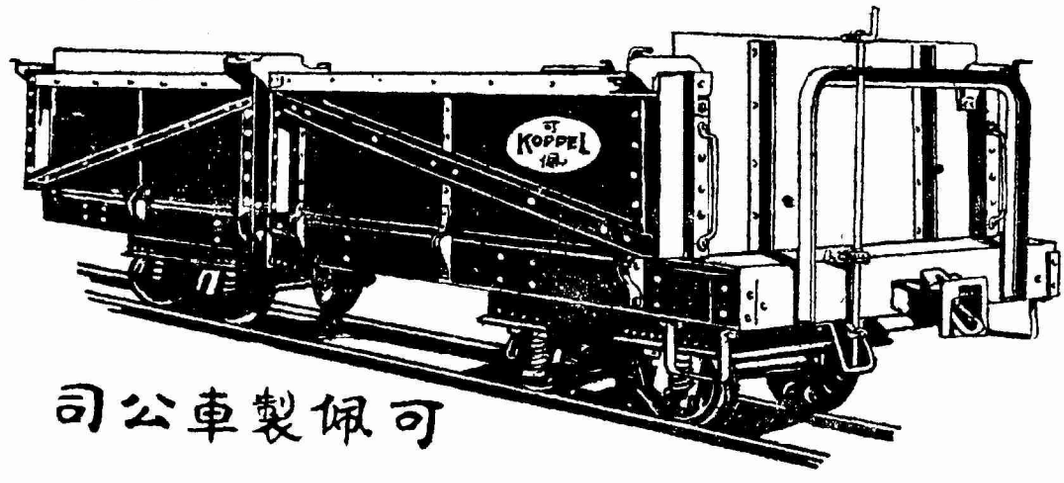

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Peking Manila Iloilo

30-313

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Oct. 22, 1924, Cause No. 2400, F. A. Foster v. G. Crane; testimony taken of F. A. Foster, Dr. P. Martin, Yuan Ah Pao, Chao Van Ling, J. Litargne, G. Crane, Dr. W. E. Hiltner; submitted.

„ 27, „ „ „ 2447, U. S. v. L. E. Brown; on District Attorney's motion to nolle prosequi; submitted.

„ 27, „ „ „ 2507, U. S. v. L E. Brown; arraignment; plea of guilty entered; statements taken of defendant, P. Shmakova, M. Martinson; submitted.

„ 27, „ „ „ 2510, U. S. v. C. H. Wilson; arrrignment; plea of guilty entered; statements taken of defendant, R. B. Libby, M. Delimarsky; submitted.

„ 27, „ „ „ 2511, U. S. v. J. Elmont; arraignment; plea of guilty entered; statements taken of defendant, N. Coutelais du Roche; submitted.

UNITED STATES v. LAWRENCE D. KEARNY.
ON THE MERITS
(Continued from last week)

the treaties, we are of the opinion that the deterrent effect of this sentence will be sufficient without subjecting defendant primarily to the extreme penalty and by imposing instead a substantial fine as permitted by the statute penalizing conspiracy.

The defendant is accordingly sentenced in Cause No. 2317 to pay a fine of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500.00) Mexican currency, with subsidiary imprisonment (in Bilibid Prison, Manila, Territory of the Philippines) according to law in case of nonpayment, and the costs of prosecution in said cause.

LOUIS SAMARCQ and R. FERMUS, Plaintiffs, v. ASIA BANKING CORPORATION, Defendant

Finding of the Referee

(Cause No. 2210; Oct. 8, 1923)

This is an action by LOUIS SAMARCQ and R. FERMUS, the liquidators of the China Straw Braid Export Company, insolvent, against the Asia Banking Corporation, referred to me for decision by stipulation of the attorneys for both parties. The referee was appointed to review the evidence heretofore taken and to prepare and file a written finding as to whether plaintiffs or defendant are entitled to judgment but was not empowered to take additional evidence.

The plaintiff in his complaint alleges that the Asia Banking Corporation, the defendant, on or about the 14th of June, 1920, did, without legal justification cause a draft of $12,500, United States currency, drawn on Edward M. Poons Company of New York, endorsed by and in the legal possession of the plaintiffs, to be protested and unpaid to their loss and damage. He further alleges that the defendant through its authorized agent at a meeting of creditors of the insolvent China Straw Braid Export Company held on December 20, 1920, and on other occasions, did admit the unauthorized action of the Asia Banking Corporation and did agree to reimburse the liquidators of the China Straw Braid Export Company for the benefit of all the creditors. The evidence offered to prove that the Asia Banking Corporation had admitted the unauthorized action and had promised to reimburse the liquidators is contained in the minutes of the creditors' meeting held at the French Consulate in Tientsin on December 20, 1920. According to these minutes Mr. Browneil, the Manager of the Asia Banking Corporation at Tientsin, who attended the meeting on behalf of his bank, agreed to reimburse the assignee of the bankruptcy acting in the interests of all the creditors all sums, capital, interest or cost of whatever nature that may be proved to him as a result of the attachments which were made without legal justification on the draft of Edward M. Poons Com-

Oct. 27, 1924, Cause No. 2512, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; on District Attorney's motion to nolle prosequi; submitted.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2513, U. S. v. D M. Shaver; arraignment; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2254, Koh Shun Kee, Ah Lee Casing Co. v. Block & Co; on motion to set; passed to Nov. 3.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2492, Ah-Hong & Co. v. Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking; on motion to attach copy of written contract to complaint; withdrawn.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2499, American Express Co. Inc v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of O. A. Johnson; submitted.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2421, H. Webb v The China Press Inc.; on motion for approval of supersedeas bond; dismissed.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; on motion for appearance of defendant; submitted.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2429, China Motors Ltd. v. Charles F. Garry; on appeal from Hankow Consular Court; passed to Nov. 3.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot;" on motion to set; assigned.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; on motion for preliminary injunction-continued; on motion for leave to intervene-granted.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; on motion for continuance; continued to Nov. 14.

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 25, 1924, Crim. No. 695, U. S. v. J. S. Potter; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Deja Singh, Arjin Singh; submitted.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 694, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Amrick Singh, Wo Moh Ming, W. R. Kinipple; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Oct. 22, 1924, Cause No. 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; restraining order.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2400, F. A. Foster v. G. Crane; judgment for defendant.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2448, F. Diaz et al v. S/S "Owego;" decision and judgment.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; order for appearance of defendant.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2513, U. S. v. D. M. Shaver; sentence.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2507, U. S. v. L. E. Brown; sentence.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2510, U. S. v. C. H. Wilson; sentence.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2511, U. S. v. J. Elmont; sentence.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 25, 1924, Crim. No. 695, U. S. v. J. S. Potter; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 694, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

pany. *Exhibit A.* The draft in question is a draft dated April 21, 1920, drawn on Edward M. Poons, Incorporated, 169 Mercer Street, New York City, New York, and signed Edward M. Poons Company by Edward M. Poons. This draft was drawn payable to the order of the China Straw Braid Export Company. It bears two endorsements, the first making it payable to the order of the Banque Industrielle de Chine and the second by the Banque Industrielle de Chine making

(Continued next week)

Assignments for Hearing:

Nov. 3, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2254, Koh Shun Kee v. Block & Co.; on motion to set.
,, 3, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2429, China Motors Ltd. v. Charles F. Garry; on appeal from Hankow Consular Court.
,, 10, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman.
,, 12, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.
,, 13, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot."
,, 14, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 21, 1924, Cause No. 2506, C. Lorentzen v. S/V "W. H. Talbot;" marshal's return of summons.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Strorage Co.; affidavit.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2509, Asia Engineering Corporation v. B. B. McLean; complaint; summons issued.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; marshal's return of summons; bond.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2510, U. S. v. C. H. Wilson; information.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2511, U. S. v. J. Elmont; information.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2512, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; information.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2513, U. S. v. D. M. Shaver; information.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 473, In re James N. Jameson's estate; petition for discharge of present administrator and appointment of new administrator.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; motion for preliminary injunction; notice of motion for leave to intervene; notice of motion to dissolve injunction.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2421, H. Webb v. The China Press Inc.; notice of motion for approval of supersedeas bond.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2499, American Express Company Inc. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; motion for judgment by default.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2513, U. S. v. D. E. Shaver; final commitment issued.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.; stipulation.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2501, U. S. v. A. Hulse; marshal's return of final commitment.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2421, H. Webb v. The China Press Inc.; supersedeas bond.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercias Express & Storage Co.; answer.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S/S "Owego;" claim for costs.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2421, H. Webb v. The China Press Inc.; motion to vacate judgment and for new trial.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2368, Sun Cho Chi v. W. C. Dalbey; amended complaint.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod; subpoena duces tecum issued; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2509, Asia Engineering Corporation v. B. B. McLean; mashal's return of summons.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2517, Butland v. Butland; complaint; affidavit.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 22, 1924, Civil No. 188, P. A. Sargeant v. B. B. McLean; complaint; summons issued.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 184, Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd.; marshal's return of summons.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 186, Lee Woo Knitting Co. v. Atlas China Trading Co.; marshal's return of summons.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 185, J. Marcovici v. I. Cohen; marshal's return of summons.
,, 23, ,, Crim. ,, 694, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; complaint.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 695, U. S. v. J. S. Potter; complaint.
,, 24, ,, Civil ,, 189, A. M. A. Evans v. R. Donohoe; complaint; summons issued.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 190, Kodak Limited v. A. Elliott; complaint; summons issued.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 187, T. C. Dih v. P. N. Wilkins; marshal's return of summons.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 190, Kodak Limited v. A. Elliott; marshal's return of summons.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 188, P. A. Sargeant v. B. B. McLean; marshal's return of summons.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2.04	5.58
Tientsin Central a.												—	—
Do. d.												10.15	15.32
Tientsin East... a.												—	15.42
Do. d.												10.25	
Peking — ... a.												14.25	

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking — ... d.											9.05		
Tientsin East ... a.											13.00		9.35
Do. d.											—		—
Tientsin Central a.											13.20		10.06
Do. d.											21.57		19.50
Tsinanfu ... ... d.											6.51		6.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... ... a.											15.50	16.15	23.00
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			17.29	18.27	0.52
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			18.03	19.26	—
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.57	20.46	2.41
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			19.43	21.52	3.53
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			20.32		4.58
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			—		6.26
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	22.00		6.50
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05			

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

STATIONS													STATIONS											
Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a..	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North....dep.	..	8.0	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield....dep.	..	8.11	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ..... d	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ....dep.	..	*8.01*	*9.05*	*13.81*	*15.30*	*17.16*	*18.16*	*19.30*	Kashai ..... d	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghaw Junction ....arr.	.	*8.23*	*9.22*	*13.45*	*15.43*	*17.38*	*18.35*	*19.48*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction.....d.*	*8.31*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.58*	*16.07*	*18.42*	..	*22.27*
Kashai....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South .....a.*	*8.56*	*9.56*	*11.56*	*14.10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing ....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehzah ....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction .....d	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ..... d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	--	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ..... d	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ....dep.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	--	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ..... a	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30		Zahkou ....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25	
Kenshangmun....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45		Hangchow ....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51	
Hangchow....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57		Kenshangmun ....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02	
Zahkou ....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15		Konzenchiao....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15	